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## GOP Loses Seat Held Since 1932

### Michigan Race Drew Nixon Visit

By William K. Stevens

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 17 (AP)—Bob Traxler, 42, a member of the Michigan House of Representatives, yesterday became the first Democrat to be elected to Congress from Michigan's 8th District since 1932.

He defeated James Sparling Jr., the Republican candidate, by campaigning against President Nixon and attempting to cast the election as a referendum on the President's performance in office.

Of all 203 precincts reporting, the unofficial vote tally was 52.5% for Mr. Traxler and 47.5% for Mr. Sparling.

Mr. Sparling, 45, asserted during the special election campaign that Mr. Nixon was not the issue, but that the better question was more important, that the President seemed to put himself on the line last week by campaigning here for Mr. Sparling.

#### Fourth GOP Loss

Consequently, Mr. Traxler's victory was being interpreted widely as a defeat for the President. It was the fourth loss for the Republican party in five special congressional elections this year.

The election was held to fill the House seat vacated by a former Republican Representative James Harvey, who resigned in February to become a federal judge. Judge Harvey had his Democratic opponent regularly and resoundingly.

Mr. Traxler won by carrying industrial Bay County, where the unemployment rate has been running higher than 10 percent, by more than 2 to 1, and by running strongly, though not so overwhelmingly, in blue-collar territory.

Mr. Sparling ran less well in the conservative farming country to the east of here than Republicans usually do.

#### Profound Message

United Press International quoted Mr. Traxler as declaring: "This is a profound message we are sending to Washington. We want a change, all of us, and people do change."

Mr. Traxler said that Mr. Nixon had acknowledged the importance of the campaign by personally entering it. But he did not claim the President's visit contributed to his victory.

William McLaughlin, the Republican state chairman, refused to lay the blame for Mr. Sparling's defeat at the feet of Mr. Nixon. "To do so," he said, "would be an oversimplification."

"It's easy to blame the President," he added, "but I don't know if that's the right thing."

However, other observers in the Sparling campaign conceded privately before the votes were counted that a Traxler victory would properly be interpreted as an anti-Nixon protest.

#### November Election

Mr. Sparling said that he would invite the President back if he had to do so over again and that Watergate was "absolutely not" an issue. He said he would announce in three or four days whether he would run against Mr. Traxler again in next November's regular congressional election.

"The Republicans, reeling under the impact of Watergate, inflation, the energy shortage and Mr. Nixon's tax troubles, also lost in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



WINNER—Democrat Bob Traxler giving victory sign to supporters in Bay City, Mich., Tuesday night after beating a Republican President Nixon campaigner in a special congressional election. Republicans had held Michigan seat for the last 42 years.

### Father Calls Remarks 'Speculation'

## Saxbe: Miss Hearst a 'Criminal'

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17 (AP)—Attorney General William Saxbe and a bank guard both said today they believed Patricia Hearst participated willingly in a San Francisco bank robbery Monday.

Miss Hearst's father, newspaper executive Randolph Hearst, called Mr. Saxbe's comments "speculation."

"This is all speculation," a family spokesman quoted Mr. Saxbe as saying. "Saxbe has the right to think what he thinks and I also have that right as far as I'm concerned. It's all speculation at this point. I'm not going to comment on the matter beyond that."

Mr. Saxbe said in Washington that he was convinced the 20-year-old newspaper heiress was not a reluctant participant and that he considered her a common criminal.

Miss Hearst was photographed with alleged members of the SLA carrying an automatic weapon during the bank raid on Monday.

He told reporters at his weekly news conference that he was expressing his personal views about Miss Hearst, who was kidnapped by the Symbionese Liberation Army 2 1/2 months ago.

Personal Conclusion

"The entire group we're talking about are common criminals," Mr. Saxbe said. Asked if he was including Miss Hearst in that description, he replied, "Miss Hearst is part of it."

In response to questions about the bank robbery, he said, "It would appear to me that she was not a reluctant participant in this robbery. My personal conclusion is that she was not a reluctant participant. There's room for others to say she was coerced into it, the two guns pointed at her and so on."

Mr. Saxbe said that if the SLA hideout was found, the FBI would be justified in breaking into it.

In San Francisco today, bank guard Edward Shea said Miss Hearst "was full of course words" and appeared ready to fire a

sawed-off carbine during the robbery.

Mr. Shea, 66, who was disarmed during the holdup, said Miss Hearst "absolutely was a participant" in the robbery, in which two passers-by were shot.

FBI Carries On

Charles Bates, FBI agent in charge of the case, said he would not comment on Mr. Saxbe's statement.

"The FBI is continuing its aggressive investigation looking for a solution of the Hearst kidnapping case and the bank robbery," he said. He said 100 to 125 federal agents were working on the case but that the FBI does not know where the SLA is hiding out.

U.S. Attorney James Browning said a federal grand jury was investigating the bank robbery and whether Miss Hearst was a willing participant.

### \$75 Million a Year

## Italy Adopts Law to Distribute State Funds to Major Parties

ROME, April 17 (NYT)—Parliament passed a bill today calling for distribution of state subsidies of \$75 million every year and an additional \$25 million for every general election among Italy's eight major parties, from the Communists to the neo-Fascists.

The exceptional speed with which the new legislation was adopted—the bill was introduced less than a month ago—and the large majorities by which it passed the Senate today and the Chamber of Deputies eight days ago deepened the cynicism that many Italians feel regarding their politicians.

The bill was introduced by the four parties that back the government of Premier Mariano Rumor. The Italian press during the last



William Saxbe

few weeks had compared the rapid progress of the legislation with the fate of many other important bills that are stalled in committees for months and even years and are sent back and forth between the two houses of parliament.

#### Recent Scandals

Plans to subsidize political parties with taxpayers' money have been discussed here for years. But a chain of scandals implicating politicians during the last few months led to quick agreement on proposals to have the state finance the parties.

A special parliamentary commission is at present investigating allegations that the petroleum industry has for years been paying huge kickbacks to political parties in return for fiscal privileges and favors.

The law that was passed today prohibits financial donations to political groups by state-controlled agencies and companies. Private business concerns may lawfully donate funds to political parties only if such contributions are entered in their balance sheets.

#### 'Black Funds'

In the past, large sums were allegedly given to political parties by state-owned companies and by state-controlled and private companies out of so-called "black funds" for which they did not account to regulatory agencies or stockholders.

The state subsidies will be apportioned under a system that will give about \$25 million a year to the Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest political group; about \$18 million to the Communist party; and smaller amounts to the other six groups in parliament.

The money will cover only a fraction of the parties' estimated budgets. The major political groups all maintain large organizational machines with many full-time employees, and are financing newspapers, news agencies and other enterprises.

### Relegates Russia to Secondary Role

## Sadat Says He'll Follow U.S. In Seeking Peace in Mideast

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, April 17 (NYT)—President Anwar Sadat has reaffirmed his intention to work through the United States in seeking settlement of the Middle East conflict. He also made it clear that in his eyes the Soviet Union has been relegated to a secondary role.

This position emerged from remarks the President made yesterday to a group of several hundred Egyptian students living abroad. The remarks were reported by Egyptian newspapers this morning.

The President revealed that at one point his disengagement with Moscow had reached the point where he came close to renouncing the 1971 friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, but at the last moment he decided against such a step, according to the newspapers.

He declared that his meetings with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had convinced him that the United States had become "the basic factor" in the Middle East and that it would be futile to try to obtain a solution without first setting relations straight with Washington.

Moscow, a "branch" of the United States, he said, "If the United States is the root, why should we go to the branches?" the President said, according to the daily Al Akhbar. One of the "branches" was thought to be Moscow.

Mr. Sadat also warned that Egypt's rockets were permanently aimed at the Israeli cities and that Egypt had massed an overwhelming force of armor on the west bank of the Suez Canal ready to cross if an attack were made necessary by Israeli raids on Lebanon and Syria, the papers reported.

The President's statement about the missiles paralleled a similar declaration he made at the time of the October war.

Foreign diplomats at the time said the President probably was referring to the Zafir, a rocket that was built in the sixties with the help of East German experts but that was not thought to have been provided with warheads.

The President's remarks yesterday were regarded as an implied warning that Egypt would be forced to renew the war if Israel attacked Lebanon or Syria.

#### Warning to Syria

Yet another passage of the President's statement to the students sounded more like a warning to Syria and Moscow than to Israel.

Mr. Sadat called himself an "Egyptian nationalist," a term sometimes used in distinction to "Arab nationalist."

He said he wanted to solve Egypt's problems and he had no problems regarding Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Mr. Sadat said, according to Al Akhbar.

Foreign diplomats interpreted this to mean that Egypt could obtain the evacuation of most of the Sinai by Israel even if there was no troop disengagement on the Syrian front. When Mr. Kissinger was last here in February, American officials privately predicted a second-stage Israeli withdrawal in the Sinai before the end of the year.

Egypt's official position reiterated many times by Mr. Sadat is that disengagement on the Syrian front must be the next step, followed by political talks in Geneva, and that Egypt will never enter into a separate settlement.

#### No Explanation

Mr. Sadat did not explain why he had come close to renouncing the friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, which provides for close cooperation and consultation. But on previous occasions he complained that the Russians did not supply Egypt with the

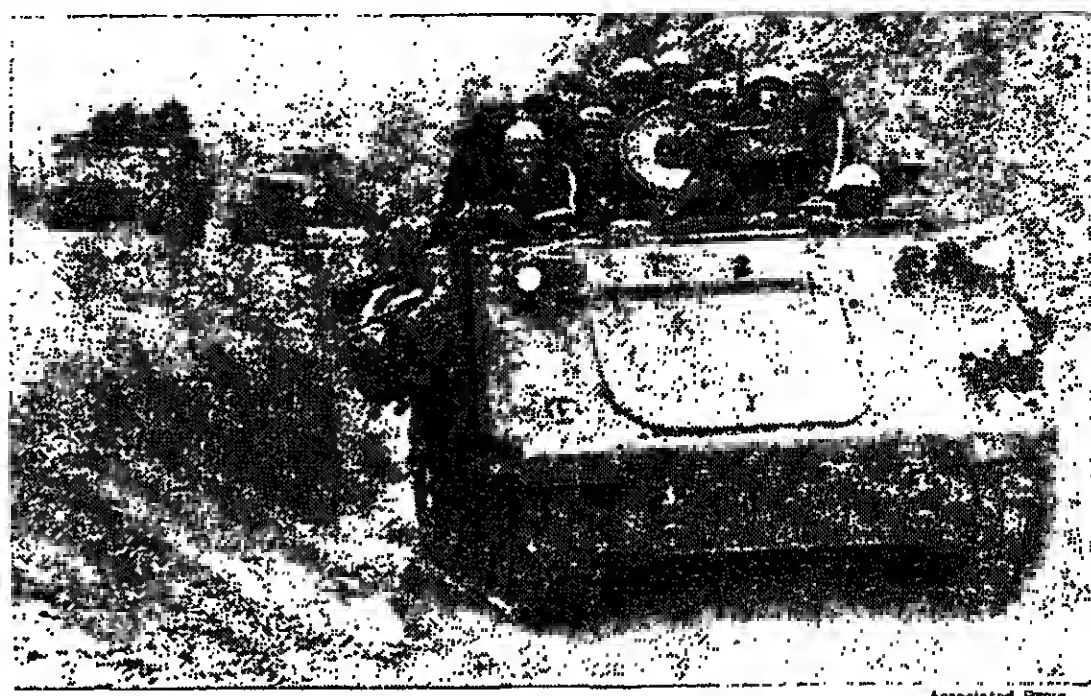
arms it needed during and after the October war and that they tried to deceive him into accepting a cease-fire almost as soon as the war began.

In addition, Egyptian officials are understood to believe that the Soviet Union is deliberately obstructing Syrian-Israeli disengagement by supporting the

hard-line faction in the Syrian regime of President Hafez al-Assad.

The President's meeting with Egyptian students and young graduates living abroad was held in the context of the economic and humanitarian liberalization promised by the Sadat regime. Egyptian citizens no longer

have to obtain exit visas to go abroad. Mr. Sadat promised the students that those who came home could leave again when and if they wanted. He promised that they would not be drafted into the army before the age of 35, compared with 30, the draft age now applying to graduate students.



ON MOUNT HERMON—Israeli armored personnel carriers and a truck loaded with troops and supplies rulling along a dirt road late Tuesday during a lull in the fighting.

## Israeli Planes Bomb, Strafe Syrians Near Mount Hermon

From Wire Dispatches

TEL AVIV, April 17.—Israeli aircraft today attacked Syrian positions on the strategic mountain range overlooking the Golan Heights war front and ground forces exchanged artillery fire for the 31st straight day, the military command said.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and three others wounded in the shelling, the command said.

The planes took to the skies for the third time in a week for one hour to bomb and strafe Syrian targets near the Mount Hermon range. All aircraft returned safely, the command said.

Earlier today, military sources had reported that Israeli troops on Mount Hermon had opened fire to drive off a Syrian helicopter and a land patrol that ventured near their positions.

In Damascus, Syrian communiques reported that the battle for Mount Hermon raged unabated while Syrian and Israeli tanks duelled along the rest of the 40-mile front.

The Syrians also charged that Israeli gunners shelled a village some 20 miles southwest of Damascus but said that luck saved hundreds of school children from death.

"The village's only school was almost totally wrecked," said the official Syrian news agency Sana. "Classrooms were shattered by Israeli shellfire and several shells exploded in the school's playground."

The agency said that a disaster was averted because the children were on a holiday marking independence day. "Otherwise hundreds of them would certainly have perished," it said.

A military communique identified the village as Arne, close to the edge of a 300-square-mile salient that Israel pushed into Syria in the October war.

Syrian forces were unofficially reported in Damascus to have captured a few positions on the mountain's western slopes but Israeli maintained a vital observa-

tion post on the 9,000-foot-high peak.

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad pledged today in a radio-television broadcast to continue the fight against Israel.

Mr. Assad, who returned yesterday from a five-day visit to Russia, said: "We will have to continue the struggle, using all methods, until our objective is realized. Our objective is a just peace."

A military source in Tel Aviv said that Israeli troops on Mount Hermon fired light weapons at a Syrian helicopter suspected of ferrying soldiers for a possible assault. The source said the helicopter apparently landed within 300 yards away from the Israeli position.

The source said that Israeli units spotted a Syrian patrol on the mountain and fired at it. The source said the Israelis did not know if the Syrians sustained casualties.

## UCLA Develops Material Nearly Diamond-Hard

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (UPI)—A researcher at the University of California at Los Angeles said today he had developed the second hardest material in the world, after diamonds.

The discovery is "easily the most startling material development in recent years," a UCLA spokesman said of the work by Prof. Ronit Z. Burshten, an engineering researcher.

The material is called titanium carbide, and it can be produced at one-hundredth to one-thousandth the cost of producing commercial grades of synthetic industrial diamonds. The regents of the university have taken a patent on the vapor-deposition process by which the material is formed.

## UN Debate Raises Conflicts On Development, Resources

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 17 (AP)—Conflicts between rich and poor nations, oil producers and oil consumers, socialist and capitalist countries, and between China and the Soviet Union have emerged in the last two days of the special UN debate on development and resources.

Three Arab oil-producing countries, Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, demanded yesterday that the industrialized powers bear the responsibility for easing economic hardship among the needy nations. They said that they were already giving substantial aid and, proportionally, more than many industrialized countries.

China accused the Soviet Union of trying to sabotage the General Assembly proceedings by what it called an "irrelevant" proposal to link economic development to East-West détente.

#### Death by Hunger

Cameroon said that it agreed with China because millions were dying of hunger, not by weapons. Mauritania said that the developing countries did not oppose East-West détente but that there had not been consultation when it was worked out by Moscow and Washington.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger Monday urged against bloc confrontations and appealed to the oil-rich countries to use some of their profits to aid needy nations.

"I think most of the developing countries took this view that there was an implied threat in what he said," Nigeria's foreign minister, Okei Ariko, told newsmen.

Referring to the immediate help

needed by countries hardest hit by rising fertilizer and oil prices, the petroleum minister of Saudi Arabia, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, told the assembly yesterday that "the greater part of it should be borne by the advanced industrial countries."

He said that Saudi Arabia gave (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## World Bank Cuts 1974 Estimates Of Growth Rates

WASHINGTON, April 17 (Reuters)—The World Bank said today that industrialized countries would have much lower economic growth rates this year than first predicted, and added that this would retard the growth of underdeveloped nations as well.

The bank estimated that industrial nations would have an average growth of between 1.3 percent and 2.4 percent in 1974. This compared with an estimate last December of 3.75 percent growth this year, and with real growth of 4.6 percent in 1973.

The lower estimate of industrial growth, plus shortages of fuel, fertilizer and commodities, will be reflected in the growth rates of underdeveloped countries, the bank said.

It estimated that 40 less-developed nations would require some \$15,000 million in foreign cash aid to balance payments.

Earlier estimates of an average 6 percent growth rate among underdeveloped countries were now revised to rates ranging from 2 percent to 3 percent, the bank said.

### Labels Plea-Bargaining Reports as False

## Ehrlichman Denies Disillusion With Nixon

SEATTLE, April 17 (AP)—Former presidential assistant John Ehrlichman today labeled as "false" reports that he had been disillusioned with President Nixon and that an 18-minute White House tape gap was intentional.

Mr. Ehrlichman also denied reports quoting friends as saying he had engaged in plea-bargaining with Watergate prosecutors and that he carried a resentment against former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman.

In a prepared statement, Mr. Ehrlichman, a former chief of domestic affairs adviser to Mr. Nixon, said that a Los Angeles Times article quoting his friends was "false in tone and content."

The Times story, published today, quoted unnamed friends as saying Mr. Ehrlichman had privately expressed disappointment with Mr. Nixon and that he thought Mr. Nixon's effectiveness had ended.

A friend of Mr. Ehrlichman said today, however, that Mr. Ehrlichman had discussed with

prosecutors the terms under which he would plead guilty to a reduced Watergate-related charge, but that no agreement was reached.

The Times article quoted a close friend as stating emphatically that Mr. Ehrlichman would settle with Watergate prosecutors on a single, reduced charge. And it quoted friends as saying he believed an 18-minute gap in a tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Haldeman had been erased deliberately.

Mr. Ehrlichman said in his statement he would not allow any questions from newsmen "because I am under court order not to discuss the subject of current proceedings in any way."

The account of possible plea-bargaining is false, he said, "because I am not guilty of any of the charges leveled against me and I intend to prove my innocence."

He said he thought Mr. Nixon's "domestic record has been as excellent as in foreign affairs. What he can accomplish in the

future will depend on how he weathers the current attacks.

"I remain optimistic that he will come out of all of this with a regained effectiveness...."

"Concerning the tapes, I have no way of knowing what caused any gaps," he said in the statement. "At no time have I entertained the belief that someone intentionally altered the tapes."

Mr. Ehrlichman said his resignation one year ago, as the Watergate scandal broke open, did not involve "any imposition of conditions on the President. At no time did I request or did he agree to make disclosures. By the time I left, I felt that he had, in fact, made a full disclosure of what he knew about Watergate."

#### An Understanding

The Times article said Mr. Ehrlichman thought he had an understanding with the President that Mr. Nixon would make a complete statement on Watergate and quoted his friends as (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)







## Testifies for 'Intimate Friend'

## Kleindienst, at Mitchell Trial, Attempts Refutation of Dean

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI).—Richard Kleindienst, a former attorney general, took the witness stand yesterday in behalf of John Mitchell, whom he called "one of the closest, most intimate friends I ever had in my life," and attempted to refute the testimony of John Dean.



William Simon

## Simon Named To Treasury Post by Nixon

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—William Simon, a millionaire money-market expert, was nominated by President Nixon today to be his fourth secretary of the Treasury, succeeding George Shultz.

Mr. Simon, 46, who had been administrator of the Federal Reserve Office since last December, will be succeeded by his deputy, John B. Smith, Jr.

Mr. Simon, who was the top financial adviser to the president, had been in the White House since 1970, but was delayed by a minor bickering to the White House.

Even today, reporters at the White House noted that some of the initial intimacies were lacking. The President himself did not announce the appointment, but the custom with a senior member of the cabinet.

Mr. Simon, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and whom Mr. Nixon has frequently clashed—had been a candidate for the Treasury job. But during the strong backing of Mr. Simon, Mr. Simon ultimately won.

Power Cut  
However, the Ash proponents have not succeeded in assuring that Mr. Simon will not wield the same power in economic affairs as did Mr. Shultz.

White House spokesman Gerald Warren told reporters that the President himself will become his own chief economic policy-maker, assuming the chairmanship of the Council on Economic Policy, which had been headed by Mr. Shultz. Unlike Mr. Shultz, Mr. Simon has not been designated an assistant to the President.

Presumably, the new arrangement will give Mr. Ash, as well as Economic Council Chairman Robert Stein, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur F. Burns, greater voice in establishing economic policy.

For an indefinite period, Mr. Simon—who also had been deputy secretary of the Treasury since January, 1973—will continue to have the principal voice in establishing energy policy, with Mr. Sawhill making the day-to-day decisions.

Mr. Sawhill, whose appointment does not need confirmation by Congress, pledged that he would put a national energy conservation program on the President's desk by Nov. 1.

As secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Simon will have close ties to the free market.

One of the immediate problems he faces at the Treasury relates to personnel. He must replace not only himself with an under secretary to administer the department, but needs a new under secretary for monetary affairs to replace Paul A. Volcker, a mainstay in international financial matters, who has just announced his retirement.

European Names, Titles Passed in Chad  
NDJAMENA, Chad, April 17 (UPI).—The titles of Mr. and Mrs. Miam are out in Chad—and countryman and countrywoman in, according to instructions from the President's office here. President Ngarta Tombalbaye, who dropped his European first name, François, will acquire the title of Chief Countryman.

The instructions are part of a national program to promote Chad's own culture. The capital, formerly called Fort Lamy, has been renamed Ndjamena.

could swear was that he did not recall conversations that Dean testified he had had with him about this case. Mr. Kleindienst would not deny them flatly.

Mr. Kleindienst's testimony followed the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's three days in the witness chair, and with it Mr. Mitchell's defense rested. Mr. Mitchell's co-defendant, former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, took the stand this morning in his own defense.

So far, 14 other defense witnesses have been called and somewhat unusually in a trial of this sort, none of them were "character witnesses"—that is, witnesses who would testify to the honor and integrity of Mr. Mitchell.

The apparent reason for this is that Mr. Mitchell faces at least one other criminal trial after this one, and any witness called by him as a character witness would be subjected to government questioning about the other case, thereby alerting the jury that another action was pending.

Mr. Mitchell has been indicted in Washington for conspiracy to cover up the Watergate break-in. A former counsel to President Nixon, had testified that he received a telephone call from Mr. Mitchell, who told him that the panel that investigated this case was a "runaway" grand jury, and asked him to call Mr. Kleindienst and perhaps interfere with that grand jury.

This was the grand jury that indicted Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans, who were leaders of the re-election campaign, on charges of conspiracy, perjury and obstruction of justice. They are alleged to have attempted to impede and quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Robert Vesco, a financier who is now a fugitive. In return for a secret \$200,000 cash contribution that Mr. Vesco made to the re-election campaign.

Peter Fleming Jr., Mr. Mitchell's lawyer, in a quick direct examination, asked Mr. Kleindienst if he had received such a telephone call from Dean on March 20, 1973.

"I have no recollection of any such call from Mr. Dean," the witness replied. He also said he had no recollection of any conversation with Dean on "this subject matter."

In cross-examining the witness, John Wieg, the chief prosecutor, asked whether he denied that Dean had called him about the "runaway" grand jury. Mr. Kleindienst said:

"Well, I don't believe it happened."

He was then asked if he recalled conversation with another U.S. attorney about the "runaway grand jury" and his saying to that official, "If John Dean said it, I wouldn't dispute it."

"I could have said something like that," Mr. Kleindienst answered.

Pope Limits Program At Weekly Audience  
VATICAN CITY, April 17 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI shortened his weekly general audience today, apparently following advice not to strain himself after a recent attack of influenza.

At today's audience, the pope, 78, departed from normal practice by not reading the long list of pilgrims attending the meeting. It was read, instead, by the papal prefect, the Most Rev. Jacques Martin. The pope's address to the pilgrims also was shorter than usual.

Strike at Air France Halted Temporarily  
PARIS, April 17 (Reuters).—Air France scheduled flights returned to normal today as flight crews temporarily ended a strike to protest the firing of a pilot.

The walkout by pilots and flight engineers, which had practically paralyzed the national airline for nine days, was to be resumed Monday. A strike by the ground staff of the domestic airline Air Inter continued, forcing the cancellation of 89 of 204 scheduled flights.

Ecologist Is Teaching Coyotes to Despise Taste of Sheep  
SALT LAKE CITY, April 17 (UPI).—A debate over poisoning predators has raged for years in grazing country, but both sides are interested in a new concept: teaching coyotes to hate the taste of sheep.

Carl Gustavson, 21, a "behavioral ecologist" at the University of Utah, proposes feeding the dog-like animals a wool-covered package of mutton treated with a nonlethal chemical, lithium chloride.

A coyote eating that package would get sick and learn to despise the taste and smell of the wool and sheep meat, he theorizes. The conditioning package would be left in sheep-grazing areas in the same way that meat with poison is used to kill coyotes.

There is a federal ban on using poisons. But sheepmen say they are losing thousands of animals to increasing numbers of coyotes, although conservation groups contend that the claims are exaggerated.

Spokesmen for the Wool Growers Association and the Sierra Club, a conservation group, both support Mr. Gustavson's idea.

Merrell Palmer, executive secretary of the Utah Wool Growers Association, says that he supplied most of the sheep for Mr. Gustavson's experiments.



OOPS—Eight-year-old Tricia Deckert agreed to be the feeder, not the food, for this 18-month-old elephant in Erie, Pa. UPI says the elephant was only resting its trunk while taking its milk. But this apparently was not clear to Tricia.

## Controversy Over Hughes Campaign Gift

## Humphrey Phase of Calif. Trial Summed Up

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (UPI).—Whether Sen. Hubert Humphrey is telling the truth in his denial of receiving a presidential campaign contribution of \$50,000 in \$100 bills from Robert Maheu was argued before a federal court jury here yesterday.

The issue was raised in the summations of one phase of Mr. Maheu's \$17.3-million defamation action against Summa Corp., the personal holding company of his former employer, billionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Maheu has testified that he delivered the money to Mr. Humphrey, then the Vice President, as they met briefly in the back seat of a limousine here on July 29, 1968. Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., has denied under oath that he received the money, which Mr. Maheu said was in a briefcase.

Three witnesses have testified that the two men met in the limousine. Two of them testified about a briefcase, one in positive terms, one in tentative terms.

A Deduction  
"Either Sen. Humphrey or Maheu is not telling the truth about that contribution," said Norbert Schiel, an attorney for the Hughes interests. Mr. Schiel argued that the jury should believe Sen. Humphrey.

Mr. Schiel said Mr. Maheu's story of how he got the money to give to Mr. Humphrey was "fantastic." Mr. Maheu said he borrowed it from a casino manager, acting at Mr. Hughes's direction, because Mr. Hughes did not want other employees to know of the contribution. He then repaid the money, Mr. Maheu said.

Mr. Schiel told the jury that \$125,000 had been taken from Mr. Hughes's account in 1968-69 for political contributions. He said \$50,000 went to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo for the Nixon campaign, \$25,000 went to pay deficits of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy's campaign for president, and he contended that the other \$50,000 went into his (Mr. Maheu's) pocket.

"In our view it was a clear theft of funds with a dishonest accounting afterward," Mr. Schiel said.

Norton Galant, attorney for Mr. Maheu, argued that Mr. Humphrey got the money. He pointed to testimony of Mr. Maheu's "short" in the vice-presidential limousine.

Mr. Galant said, "Mr. Maheu was not in need of any ride. The only conclusion was that they needed an atmosphere of secrecy in which to transact that portion of a political contribution for which a commitment had been made."

Earlier, the jury was shown a handwritten note, purportedly from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Maheu, urging that the Vice-President be promised help in his 1968 presidential campaign if he would assist Mr. Hughes in a campaign against underground nuclear testing in Nevada.

The summations were made yesterday on the Humphrey contribution controversy because the attorneys in this trial have elected to argue facts as the evidence moves along, rather than wait until the end to attempt to sum up the complicated matters.

## Austrian's Illness Worse

VIENNA, April 17 (AP).—The condition of Austrian President Franz Jonas, 74, has further deteriorated, giving rise to "serious concern," the presidential office has announced. Mr. Jonas has been hospitalized since March 23. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed.

## Cooper May Go To E. Germany

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—President Nixon is considering sending John Sherman Cooper as the first U.S. ambassador to East Germany, high administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Cooper, 72, served three terms as Republican senator from Kentucky and was ambassador to India and Nepal in 1955 and 1956. Posting him in East Berlin, according to the administration officials, would be a compliment to East Germany comparable to the dispatch of the senior American diplomat, David Bruce, to China to open the U.S. liaison office in Peking.

"It is meant to get relations off to a good start," an official said. "Later a career man will be sent to East Berlin."

## Argentine Judge Voids Closure of Newspaper

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (UPI).—An Argentine judge yesterday overruled a government decree shutting the leftist newspaper El Mundo for allegedly backing leftist guerrillas.

Ruling on an appeal against the March 14 decree, the judge said that such measures could be taken only by the judiciary.

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The summations were made yesterday on the Humphrey contribution controversy because the attorneys in this trial have elected to argue facts as the evidence moves along, rather than wait until the end to attempt to sum up the complicated matters.

Austrian's Illness Worse

VIENNA, April 17 (AP).—The condition of Austrian President Franz Jonas, 74, has further deteriorated, giving rise to "serious concern," the presidential office has announced. Mr. Jonas has been hospitalized since March 23. The nature of his illness has not been disclosed.

Cooper May Go To E. Germany

WASHINGTON, April 17 (UPI).—President Nixon is considering sending John Sherman Cooper as the first U.S. ambassador to East Germany, high administration officials said yesterday.

Mr. Cooper, 72, served three terms as Republican senator from Kentucky and was ambassador to India and Nepal in 1955 and 1956. Posting him in East Berlin, according to the administration officials, would be a compliment to East Germany comparable to the dispatch of the senior American diplomat, David Bruce, to China to open the U.S. liaison office in Peking.

"It is meant to get relations off to a good start," an official said. "Later a career man will be sent to East Berlin."

Argentine Judge Voids Closure of Newspaper

BUENOS AIRES, April 17 (UPI).—An Argentine judge yesterday overruled a government decree shutting the leftist newspaper El Mundo for allegedly backing leftist guerrillas.

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Police said that they had been told by an anonymous caller about the contamination. They said that the person who called may have inadvertently sprayed the liquid, then fled but phoned to avert harm to others.

A Geiger-counter check showed that both benches of seats in the compartment were contaminated with about twice the normal human tolerance level. But the quantity involved was not considered dangerous. The normal tolerance level is 10 milliroentgens of radioactivity.

The train was delayed for 90 minutes at the South Station while the contaminated car was removed for study.

It was the second incident at a Vienna railway station in 24 hours. The West Station was sealed off by police Monday after an anonymous caller telephoned a warning that passengers returning from Easter holidays would be attacked by machine-gun fire.

Controversy Over Hughes Campaign Gift

Humphrey Phase of Calif. Trial Summed Up

LOS ANGELES, April 17 (UPI).—Whether Sen. Hubert Humphrey is telling the truth in his denial of receiving a presidential campaign contribution of \$50,000 in \$100 bills from Robert Maheu was argued before a federal court jury here yesterday.

The issue was raised in the summations of one phase of Mr. Maheu's \$17.3-million defamation action against Summa Corp., the personal holding company of his former employer, billionaire Howard Hughes.

Mr. Maheu has testified that he delivered the money to Mr. Humphrey, then the Vice President, as they met briefly in the back seat of a limousine here on July 29, 1968. Sen. Humphrey, D-Minn., has denied under oath that he received the money, which Mr. Maheu said was in a briefcase.

Three witnesses have testified that the two men met in the limousine. Two of them testified about a briefcase, one in positive terms, one in tentative terms.

A Deduction  
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Aided FBI at Wounded Knee

Justice Department Criticizes AP for Firing Photographer

MILWAUKEE, April 17 (AP).—The question of possible conflict between a newsman's professional obligations and his responsibilities as a citizen has been raised again by Justice Department criticism of the Associated Press for dismissing a photographer who gave information to FBI agents about the American Indian occupation of Wounded Knee.

John W. Hushen, the department's director of public information, called the action "deplorable" in a speech last night to the Milwaukee chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, the national journalism fraternity.

"Newsman are citizens, too. They have responsibilities to other citizens. And when they see criminal activities occurring they have the same obligations as other citizens to cooperate with law enforcement authorities," Mr. Hushen said.

He said that when the photographer James Moore, left, the Indian encampment, FBI agents only asked him what he had seen. "It was extremely difficult to get good intelligence from inside Wounded Knee and we took advantage of opportunities as they presented themselves," he said.

"And what kind of an example do we have set by the world's largest news gathering agency? One of actually discouraging citizens from cooperating with law enforcement, with condemning those who say they don't want to get involved, with penalizing someone for doing his duty," he continued.

Action Defended  
Asked for comment, Wes Gallagher, president and general manager of the Associated Press, said that the department in a 1970 or even permanent said that the department of Justice does not consider the press an investigative arm of the government.

"In guidelines issued last year, the department said: 'The prosecutorial power of the government should not be used in such a way that it impairs a reporter's responsibility to cover the public as possible controversial public issues.'"

"There may well be circumstances where a journalist who acquires knowledge of a crime has an obligation to report the knowledge to law enforcement authorities."

"But in a tense news situation such as Wounded Knee, no news source is going to talk to a reporter or even permit the presence of reporters if the source feels that the information is going to be immediately, routinely and voluntarily provided to the FBI as we now learn was done in the incident at Wounded Knee," he said.

Saxbe View  
In Washington, Attorney General William Saxbe was asked whether he knew about and agreed with Mr. Hushen's comments, and replied that he did.

"It's kind of discouraging when you're trying to get public participation in law enforcement to run into this situation," Mr. Saxbe said.

He said the photographer "was not an informer, he was a witness."

Mr. Gallagher suspended Mr. Moore from his job in the AP's Minneapolis bureau after Mr. Moore testified at a hearing Monday that he had responded to FBI agents' questions about events inside the Wounded Knee encampment during the 1973 protest occupation.

Mr. Gallagher announced the suspension in a statement saying that Mr. Moore "acted improperly as an impartial newsman."

Mr. Hushen said: "There was absolutely nothing unethical about his activities. If he had been a reporter, his story, which undoubtedly would have contained the same information given to the FBI, would have been made public to millions of readers."

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Anti-Castro Exile Slain in New York

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—Arturo Rodriguez Vives, a Cuban exile and a foe of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro, was found shot to death Tuesday in his Upper Manhattan apartment, police reported.

It was the second killing of an anti-Castro exile in the United States in less than a week. Jose de la Torre was shot to death in Miami last Friday.

Mr. Rodriguez's body was discovered by his wife, Josephine, in their apartment, police said. Mr. Rodriguez, 41, headed a Cuban Power, a militant group.

Huey Newton Guilty In Barroom Beating

OAKLAND, April 17 (AP).—Black Panther party co-founder Huey Newton has pleaded guilty to beating up a disc jockey in the late 1960s. He was fined \$30.

Newton, 31, pleaded to the misdemeanor battery charge Monday in Oakland Municipal Court before Judge Winton McKibben. Alameda County Deputy District Attorney Alex Selvin said Newton's guilty plea was negotiated before the court appearance. Judge McKibben ordered Newton to use the \$50 fine to pay the medical expenses of disc jockey Alonzo Miller.

McGovern Will Seek Third Term in Senate  
MITCHELL, S.D., April 17 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, promising to help "rebuild the government" to the people once again, yesterday announced his candidacy for re-election.

The South Dakota Democrat, who was defeated by President Nixon in 1972, returned to his home town to give the official notice of his bid for a third term. Sen. McGovern, 51, has no Democratic opposition so far, although candidates have until Friday to file.

EEC Aide Says U.K. Membership Is 'Worth Burden'

BRUSSELS, April 17 (UPI).—British membership will burden rather than benefit the European Economic Community for the immediate future and beyond, a Common Market leader said yesterday.

"Anybody who knows the British economy also knows that Britain's entry will be a burden rather than a gain for the community's economy in the short and medium term," Henri Simonet, the market's commissioner for energy, said.

Mr. Simonet told the Brussels newspaper De Standard that Britain's membership was nevertheless indispensable for purposes of achieving a "balanced political union."

"Therefore it will be necessary to convince the British government that it would be unthinkable that it refuse development of the economy toward a political union," he



## After the Crisis

The oil crisis is over. But the serious and worsening energy problem remains.

The United States like other industrialized countries has been living beyond its means, ecologically speaking. It is not only importing oil, a dwindling resource, but it is also increasing its use of energy in its various forms by roughly 5 percent a year. This increases the demand for nuclear power plants. But where to dump the radioactive wastes? This increases the pressure to drill for offshore oil. But how to guard the ocean against oil spills? This intensifies the interest in strip mining for coal, but can the ravaged lands be restored and will they be?

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As these questions indicate, the energy problem and the environmental problem are to a considerable extent the same problem viewed from different perspectives. The gasoline shortage has served to alert Americans that their energy-wasting ways are reckless and that it would be prudent to make some changes.

But there is no consensus as to what those changes should be. Instead, the brief crisis collapsed the authority of those who might have been expected to provide leadership. To their dismay, the oil companies have discovered that many people believe they invented the crisis for dark conspiratorial reasons of their own. Although the companies have gained windfall profits from the sudden rise in prices, there is no evidence or logic to suggest that they deliberately plotted the recent unsettling events in their business.

The energy scare further damaged President Nixon's credibility. His proclaimed goal of energy self-sufficiency by 1980 is a patently unattainable objective. Even over a somewhat longer span of time, self-sufficiency could not be reached without a steady effort to reduce energy consumption, a risky subject on which the President is thunderously silent. Meanwhile, Nixon during the energy scare abandoned his demonstrated concern for ecological values with indecent haste.

The President now brushes aside every problem—smog from auto emissions and coal-burning power plants, destruction of the land by strip mining and urban sprawl, danger from the radioactive waste of nuclear plants, and contamination of the ocean from

off-shore oil drilling—in the name of increasing energy supplies.

Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., and other conservation-minded members of Congress suggest that Nixon is playing "impeachment politics" with these problems. They point out that his hardcore supporters in an impeachment showdown are the same right-wing members of the House and Senate who also oppose a national land use policy or any other restraint on individual and corporate profit-seeking in the exploitation of natural resources.

The energy scare not only exposed the hollowness of Nixon's commitment to ecological values but also demonstrated the profound disarray of government agencies supposedly coping with energy and environmental problems.

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A Federal Energy Office had to be improvised. An interagency study group headed by William O. Doub, a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, has now proposed a National Energy Council to provide "general policy guidance" to regulatory agencies. The prospect of subsuming a vast range of difficult problems under a single umbrella marked "energy" naturally disturbs agencies which have diverse responsibilities such as the Environmental Protection Agency, whose administrator, Russell Train, would like to see his agency expanded into a cabinet-level Department of the Environment. That would be a logical evolution if Congress and the administration could also agree on the decades-old idea of making Interior into a Department of Energy and Resources.

Changes in structure though desirable are less important than a recognition by the American people and the leadership of both parties that the limits set by the natural environment cannot be transcended or permanently exceeded. Economic gain and environmental safety are not alternatives; the environment sets the conditions and determines the cost of any economic gain.

Nations like individuals would like to escape those costs or pass them on to someone else. The great energy scare was a reminder to Americans that no escape is possible and a warning that the day of reckoning for an oil-dependent, energy-wasting society may be nearer than anyone would like.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Oil Producers' Burden

With tantalizing deliberation, Middle Eastern oil-producing countries are gradually awakening to the wisdom and the necessity of spreading some of their windfall riches among their less-blessed Third World partners. Regrettably the amounts of new development capital now under discussion still represent only a fraction of the anticipated need.

So far, the various aid programs from the oil producers are fragmented, without any institutional coordination. Many of the programs seem hedged and manipulative, plagued with national rivalries and bids for partisan advantage. No less than 10 separate assistance programs have been announced by the oil producers. An effort by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to present a joint aid package to the current special session of the UN General Assembly has yet to reach the level of a commitment.

An implicit tension between the oil-rich nations and the hard-pressed consumers of the developing world is growing outside the assembly hall, sheltered by the rhetoric from

the rostrum which centers on the less controversial issues that have long separated the Third World from the industrialized powers.

A new analysis by the World Bank stresses that while all oil consumers have been hit by the 400 percent increase in oil prices last year, it is the developing countries whose economies are most threatened. According to this assessment, the additional capital requirements arising from the increase in oil and other commodity prices will reach \$10 billion over the next two years. The most ambitious of the various aid proposals so far discussed would probably not exceed \$3 billion.

Envoys of the World Bank and other international financial institutions have been lobbying intensely for commitments through the multilateral framework that has been shown most effective for donors and recipients alike. It is in the oil producers' own interests to share their excess revenues—if not from any humanitarian or ideological motivation, then at least to insure that the consumers of their oil can pay for what they buy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Syria and the Russians

While Egypt has clearly decided to pursue a course of peace along the lines of Henry Kissinger's concepts, no such decision has been taken in Syria. The Russians are trying to steer the Syrians along the Kremlin's particular "path of peace"—but they are evidently not so much interested in attaining a viable compromise settlement as in dominating at least the Syrian piece on the Mideast chessboard and moving it in the way that suits them best.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

### U.S.-British Relations

There is something ironic about the Labor government's current attachment to the United States. Washington, especially President Nixon's Washington, is not the most obvious capital to which one would have expected Labor ministers to turn. This government, the foreign secretary said last week, will give greater emphasis than its

predecessor to relations with Washington. If this is ironic, it is also naive and possibly dangerous. In the first place, there was nothing wrong with Anglo-American relations under the Tories. . . . Secondly, most of the international issues in which Britain and the United States are involved go well beyond the scope of bilateral relations so there is a limit to how much the two countries can solve together. Thirdly, it is on the few remaining bilateral issues that under a Labor government Anglo-American relations could go awry. . . .

In foreign policy terms, America's chief interest in Britain is as part of Europe. Yet it is just this European connection which the new government is seeking to weaken through renegotiation of British membership of the European Common Market. . . . unless one assumes that the object of American policy is to break up the Community. It is hard to see how this can make Britain a favored ally of the United States. . . .

—From the Financial Times (London).

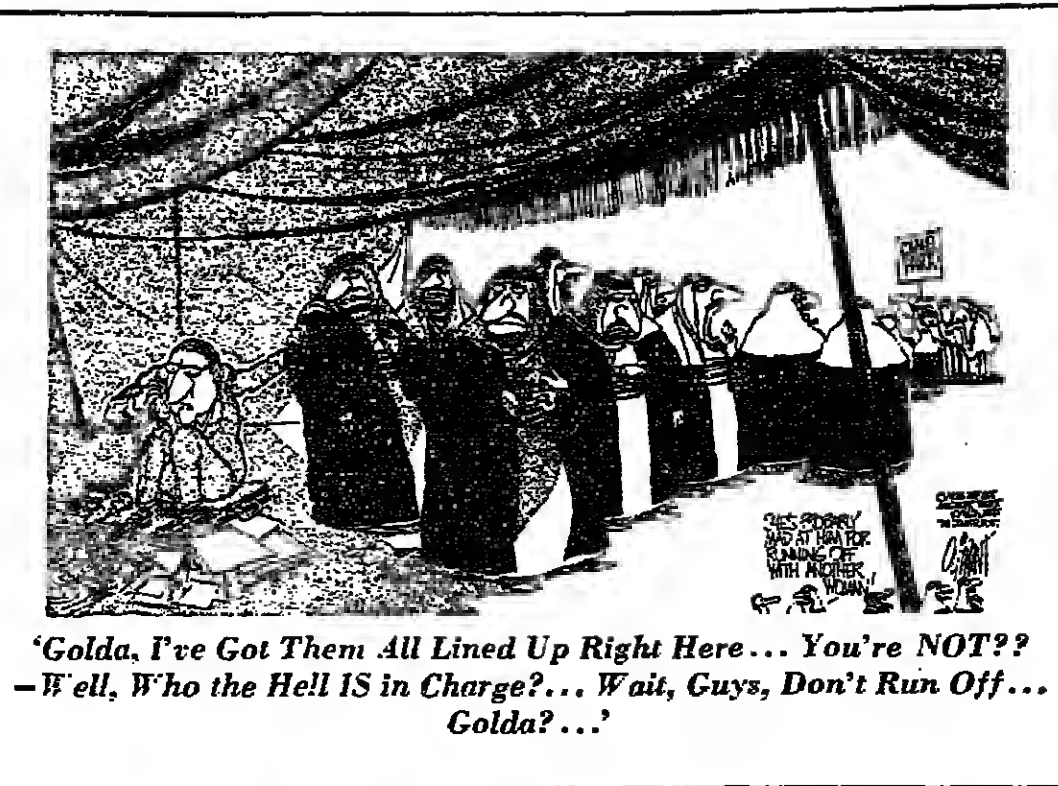
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 18, 1899  
LONDON—There was a return of wintry weather in England yesterday. It was very cold. The Blackburn district of Lancashire experienced the force of the storm severely. Following a brilliant sunrise there was a heavy fall of snow for two hours. The country presenting the appearance of winter most of the day. There was also snow in northern Wales and some of the land was frozen over.

### Fifty Years Ago

April 18, 1924  
NEW YORK—It is said that Benny Leonard, the world's champion lightweight, will shortly be matched up with Mickey Walker, the world's welterweight champion, in a 15-round battle at a 147-pound weight limit. It is understood that Tex Rickard has made a good sized offer to Leonard to take on the match. Benny has been putting on weight recently and has had some difficulty in making the lightweight limit.



## Atlantic Alliance Views

### Independence and Oil Bargaining

By J.E. Hartshorn

ZUG, Switzerland.—If one part of the current U.S. energy scenario comes true, Henry Kissinger this spring will lead Europe and Japan—he would like to lead all oil importers—into consultations with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to seek some new pattern, interdependent and mutually advantageous, for the world oil trade.

If another part of the same scenario comes true, the United States will thereafter put itself into a position, as soon as possible, to cease being an oil importer at all.

For the United States, there is nothing contradictory about this. The two are not even presented as alternatives. A believable resolve to attain self-sufficiency in energy cannot weaken America's bargaining power as an oil importer. Economically, it cannot strengthen this immediate bargaining power much either, since "Project Independence," at the least, would take several years. But Mr. Kissinger's bargaining power about oil imports this year will not have much to do with economics. Here as elsewhere, it will be based on Realpolitik.

### Lucky Ones

However, Americans need to bear in mind that this option is not open to most other large oil importers. Two of the three other lucky ones—Holland, Australia, and Britain—can also achieve self-sufficiency in energy. The rest—notably most of Europe and Japan—cannot avoid heavy continuing dependence on imported oil and gas. These countries' immediate energy situations parallel those of the United States. But it does have enough resources at home to fuel eventually all its own needs—at a high cost, but one that current trends in oil import prices may make bearable. Most of its partners in "Atlantic-Japanese energy" haven't this option.

This is a real distinction within any lineup of the industrialized oil importers. It relates specifically to energy, and has nothing to do with the extraneous political irritations and resentments that have embittered so much Atlantic cross-talk since the Washington energy conference. It need not prevent an effective unity in these importers' arguments with OPEC this year. In the short run, American, European and Japanese interests in crude oil prices and how to pay them overlap very considerably.

But "Project Independence," taken at face value, postulates reducing U.S. imports straight away; obviating any need for them by 1980; and making the United States a potential net exporter of energy by 1985. Even to start with, U.S. imports are only about 8 percent of its total energy use. For the Common Market nations, the most one can hope is to bring the share of imported energy down from about 62 to 43 percent by 1985; for Japan, perhaps from 75 percent to about 50. So this current identity of interest as oil importers could theoretically soon narrow, perhaps towards the vanishing point.

Europeans and Japanese do not, in fact, take "Project Independence" quite at face value. But it still fascinates them. It is not the contrived and shaky arithmetic of its timetable. If the United States undertakes this huge task, they believe it can be done. Possible foreign repercussions, especially on importers who cannot opt out, are being studied carefully. And a good deal more enthusiastically than these other importers, 18 months ago, were contemplating another oil option open to the United States—the "special arrangement" with Saudi Arabia that Sheikh Yamani proposed in the autumn of 1972.

### All May Benefit

Its side-effects on oil bargaining, for American and for all importers, may be complex. If self-sufficiency were simply an alternative, to be chosen if reliance on imports looked too costly and too dangerous, it could enhance American bargaining power for the United States itself and for others. Exporters might think more secure guarantees and lower prices well worth while to gain or hold such huge business. That could benefit everybody—all

importers, and perhaps all exporters too.

Formally, indeed, "Project Independence" is hedged. Its authors "do not mean that the United States will terminate all imports. Rather, the U.S. objective is to be in a position by 1980 where it can go without imports, if necessary, without serious damage to the U.S. economy. The United States will become an importer of choice and not necessity."

So on paper this is an alternative, to overhang the oil bargaining. But to America's allies—and perhaps to OPEC—it looks liable to become a rather overriding political commitment. President Nixon initially set this as a national objective without much qualification (and without reference to cost). As soon as any cash programs to achieve it are set in motion, they will gain a momentum of their own.

Once the United States, for example, has gone through all the technological and environmental tribulations of developing large-scale capacity for production from the oil shales, then that shale oil will get produced. If it is not economically competitive, it is likely to be protected or subsidized. Even if it isn't, OPEC will expect it to be. So as successive slices of U.S. demand are covered by high-cost local energy, they will look immune to competition from imports, whether prices might be cut or not.

So "Project Independence" as a political commitment, might not have the direct effect on bargaining about OPEC supplies and prices that it could as an economic alternative. But its indirect effect on prices could still be considerable—for America's allies. The local American energy involved, competitive or not, would still "back out" the equivalent of say 10 million barrels of oil a day, which the United States might otherwise have imported annually by around 1980. That would take a large slice out of the world oil trade expected by then.

### Puncture Prices

Some of the other importers hope that this would puncture oil prices in a world market from which the U.S.A., once again, would have opted out. If so, the United States might maroon itself on an island of relatively high-cost energy after indigenous energy production. Europe and Japan would be left largely dependent on imported oil that would inevitably be less secure—but cheaper, too. That was what happened the last time America chose to insulate itself from the world oil market, throughout the 1840s. (Granted, not, or not only, because it did; but post hoc, anyway.) So some American analysts fear that once again U.S. import-phobia could help counter cheaper energy on its industrialized competitors.

In Washington, one gathers, experts are now examining the likely costs of "Project Independence." Its direct costs will be hard enough to reckon. But there are indirect, perhaps hidden costs too; and this will be even truer for such import-saving exercises as other, less fortunately endowed importing countries embark upon. The direct investment cost of the local energy a country develops will be obvious, if not easy to measure in advance. But the self-sufficiency postulated in "Project Independence" rests not only on a buildup of local energy. It rests also on a slowdown of growth in national energy demand.

Even though the United States can expect some improvement in the efficiency of energy use, that is liable to mean a slowdown, too, in general economic growth. Indeed, the extra national growth foregone may be a much bigger cost to the economy than the extra investment in local energy. And both, incidentally, represent real resources, diverted or sacrificed. Until all OPEC countries can absorb all their rocketing revenues in real resources within their economies, part of oil's import

"costs" to the industrialized West will simply be promises of future payment with no transfer or real resources at all.

But if there are hidden costs to self-sufficiency in energy, these may offer the importers too some hidden flexibility in their bargaining. Advanced economies do not sacrifice real growth cheerfully. If they could see more dependable supplies and more predictable prices—preferably somewhat lower—for imported oil, there would be a margin of flexibility in their import planning. Even if they developed most of the local energy they have in mind, they need not forgo as much economic growth.

However firm the political commitments of "Project Independence," therefore, there can be some flexibility for the future in the importers' bargaining that Mr. Kissinger hopes to lead. These importers' interests are not automatically identical, and may diverge more widely. Exporters' interests, economic and political, aren't automatically identical either (though importers and oil companies can no longer count so optimistically on splits within OPEC). If these considerations with OPEC can be put together this spring, the economic and political bargaining strength will be oddly distributed. But each side has considerable latitude; and neither has blocked too many options for the other in advance. Both are necessary—though not sufficient—conditions for effective bargaining.

J.E. Hartshorn is a writer and consultant on international energy, associated with Walter J. Levy, S.A. of Zug, Switzerland.

## Ford's Big Problem: His 'Good Guy' Quality

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Ford keeps saying he is not a candidate for the presidency, but keeps talking like a candidate, and in the process he is stumbling into trouble.

It is the "good guy" quality in Ford that is getting him in trouble. He is an honest and sympathetic character in a tough and almost impossible job. He wants to please the President, who picked him out for a historic role at an awkward time. So he defends the President in public on Watergate, without reading the documents and the evidence.

At the same time, he wants to be faithful to his old buddies in the House and Senate who are considering the impeachment of his boss, and when they talk to him in the night he tells them about his fears and doubts about how the President is handling the impeachment crisis.

### To Reassure

The Republican party wants him to go around the country reassuring the faithful that everything is going to come out all right and he wears himself out flying all over the Republic. But after his standard speeches, he has to meet the local press, and get back on his plane and travel for hours with the Washington reporters, who are following him to find out what kind of man he is and what kind of president he would make.

So he talks to them too the way he always has in his 25 years in the House. He is not a calculating man. He has always talked freely to reporters. He likes them, and he never had many state secrets to conceal. And they ask him what he would do if by accident he became president, what kind of cabinet he would have? What about Kissinger at State, Schlesinger at Defense, Ziegler in the White House? And he answers their questions, not taking himself seriously, and not thinking about the consequences.

The consequences, of course, are serious. Next day it is all over the front pages and on the tube that the Vice-President was sure that the President was "innocent," that the documents would prove it, though he hadn't read them. Also, that he thought the Republican would do all right in the November elections despite Watergate, then, the next day, that he was worried about the political effects of Watergate.

Beyond that, he had tried to get a compromise between the White House and the Congress on the tapes, and avoid a House subpoena and a "confirmation" between the executive and the legislature, but had failed. And, still insisting that he would not run for the presidency, that he would keep Kissinger and fire Schlesinger and Ziegler, if by accident he did have to replace Nixon.

Obviously, and for good reasons,

the White House was sore, and even Gerry's friends wondered about his judgment, but maybe this was inevitable for a man like Ford. In a way, he is the opposite of Nixon. He is natural and spontaneous character, and he is getting in trouble now, not because of his bad instincts but because of his good instincts.

In fairness to the Vice-President, part of his problem, maybe the main part, is that he was chosen to be the man to stand in for the President, but was not given the opportunity to prepare for that job.

He was not really brought in on the major questions before the President. The members of the cabinet did not invite him to share their problems, because, if they did, they might seem to be preparing him to succeed to the presidency. So he was left, like Agnew, to be a propagandist for the President and the party, and he did what he had always done: He gave the old party hurrah, but being more honest than most politicians, he gave honest answers to hard questions after the party rally was over.

### Learned Lesson

Meanwhile, he has learned his lesson. It is too bad in a way, because what this town needs is a few straight characters, even if they get in trouble, but he will be more careful from now on. It hadn't quite occurred to him that his life had changed, that he was being regarded as a possible president, and therefore that what he said was news, not only in Grand Rapids but in the country and the world.

From now on, he will probably be different. He has always wanted to retreat and learn his job quietly in the department, but the President has never really given him the chance. In a way he knows himself better than anybody else. He would like to be obscure and live in his little suburban house in Alexandria and just stick around and learn in case he was needed, but nobody in the White House suggested that.

Everybody is telling him up now, in the White House, the party, and the press, but his mistakes have been the mistakes of a decent man, and if the White House finally gives him a decent and private job of learning the problems of the presidency, he is the kind of man who would gladly disappear and try to learn.

## Mr. Nixon and His Critics

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Nixon is in a hell of a mess, and never mind for a minute the question what share of the responsibility he deserves for it. It has now come to the point of apparently serious discussion whether he can take his dogs on Air Force One to California without reimbursing the U.S. government.

As has been pointed out, when this kind of thing was tried on Franklin Delano Roosevelt, he turned it around with withering skill and almost got the best of Westbrook Pegler. I say almost, because where FDR was concerned, the charge was that special trips were authorized exclusively for the sake of Fala. It has not been alleged that Air Force One was specially dispatched for the sake of picking up King Timahoe. Merely that the setter rode in the airplane. I do not believe Cotton Mather would have found anything immoral in this, but Nixon's critics, having heard up, find it easier to bay through the night than to use restraint in anything involving Nixon.

There is a congressman on the Judiciary Committee, a "hardliner" is bow the morning's paper identifies him. He is angry at what he considers the outrageous conduct of President Nixon. What is it this time? Well, Nixon wants until April 22 to hand over the tapes requested by the committee. Nixon's lawyer says, mind you, that he is making no commitment to hand over all those tapes at that time. The committee

ment, rather, is to hand over those tapes which Nixon feels relate directly to the Watergate conspiracy.

If Nixon was prepared to hand over the tapes without any qualification, obviously there would be no point in waiting until April 22. He could as well hand them over this morning. What the congressman is saying, in other words, is that the White House has no right to pass independent judgment over whether those tapes refer in any way to Watergate. The attitude of presumptive distrust is very nearly poisonous.

Nixon goes to France, to attend the memorial services of Georges Pompidou. And while he is there, he occupies himself with meetings with the heads of state assembled there. He spends time with everyone possibly excluding the 11-year-old son of King Hassan II. Everyone agrees that U.S. relations with Europe are in disrepair. Everyone agrees that it is a matter of the highest priority that America should do something about it. But all of a sudden a critical community which is not known for its leniency puts on showing reverence for the remains of Georges Pompidou, may be rest in peace, finds it profane that Nixon should take the opportunity to talk about the problems of the living.

I cannot imagine that this criticism would have been leveled at Dwight Eisenhower, or John Kennedy, or even Lyndon Johnson. The tone, on the contrary, would have been altogether approving: "President at Pompidou Rites/Seeks European Accord."

## Letters

### View of IRS

I have read and heard plenty of criticism of Nixon and his tax attorneys in regard to the President's tax returns for 1969 to 1972 but I have yet to hear any criticism of the Internal Revenue Service. Apparently the IRS saw nothing wrong with Nixon's return until year later when Watergate and related matters prompted them to play the role of carrion crow.

The myth of the IRS being unbiased is now completely exploded for it is obvious that they are just as politically motivated and dominated as other government departments and agencies.

STEWART L. FRITCHE, Kronberg, Taunus, W. Germany.



## Obituaries

Frank McGee, TV Newsmen  
With Reputation for Coolness

NEW YORK, April 17 (NTT).—Frank McGee, 52, since 1957 one of the most respected newsmen on the National Television Network, died this morning.

The cause of death was reported as pneumonia, but his physician disclosed that Mr. McGee had known for four years that he had multiple myeloma, cancer of the bone marrow, for which he was undergoing treatment.

"During the last few months, he suffered severely from back pain due to his disease, but he insisted on carrying on with his program," the doctor said. Mr. McGee entered the hospital last Thursday after his regular appearance that morning on the "Today" show, on which he had been host since Oct. 12, 1971.

In the mid-1950s, Mr. McGee was head of news at an NBC affiliate in Montgomery, Ala., where his coverage of racial frictions won the attention of Julian Goodman, now the network's chairman and chief executive officer. He was hired for the network's Washington staff.

## Calm and Clear

A national audience soon recognized the qualities that remained Mr. McGee's hallmark—calm, clarity, and a sense of humor. He was a leading member of the French Communist party who survived the Nazi concentration camp in Dachau, died yesterday, his family said today.

Intelligence Agency director Allen Dulles, died Monday. Mrs. Dulles accompanied her husband on numerous diplomatic and intelligence assignments in Europe.

Gen. Alexander Saburov MOSCOW, April 17 (UPI).—Maj. Gen. Alexander Saburov, 68, a partisan leader in the Ukraine during World War II and later an official in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, has died, the Tass news agency said today.

A member of the Bolshevik underground in the Ukraine, Gen. Saburov helped organize and direct the partisan movement there during the war.

Gen. Vladimir Petushkov MOSCOW, April 17 (UPI).—Lt. Gen. Vladimir Petushkov, 64, deputy minister of internal affairs, has died, Pravda said today.

## Victor Michaut

PARIS, April 17 (UPI).—Victor Michaut, 63, a leading member of the French Communist party who survived the Nazi concentration camp in Dachau, died yesterday, his family said today.

From 1933 to 1939, he was national secretary of the Young Communist Movement and editor of *Arant Garde*, the organization's journal. When war started, he helped to produce the Communist newspaper *L'Humanité*.



Frank McGee

Pakistan Party  
Accuses Regime

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, April 17 (Reuters).—The opposition National Awami party has rejected Sunday's government statement on Baluchistan as "hoax" and "propaganda" and repeated its call for the release of NAP leaders imprisoned in the troubled province.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Sunday declared an amnesty for all prisoners in the province except those accused of serious crimes and said the army would cease its pacifying operations by May 15.

The amnesty apparently excluded former province Governor Ghous Bakhsh Buzjo, Chief Minister Ataulah Mengal and tribal leader Khair Bakhsh Marri, who were arrested in August on charges of murder and sedition. They are being held near Rawalpindi.

## Woman Runs for President of Colombia

By David F. Belnap

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 17.—In one of South America's bastions of male chauvinism, a woman is the presidential candidate of an important political party—her own.

Maria Eugenia Rojas de Moreno Diaz is challenging—in next Sunday's election—a political establishment nearly 100 years old for leadership of Latin America's fourth-largest republic, a nation twice the size of France in area, populated by 24 million people, most of them poor.

Unreliable local polls forecast still another victory Sunday for one of the nation's two traditional parties—the Liberals or the Conservatives. But all agree that, win or lose, the feminine challenger's Popular National Alliance ("Anapo") is a serious threat to the traditional appellation.

Maria Eugenia, as she is known to friends and for alike, is a seasoned professional in politics. Now aged 39, she is likely to be a significant figure on the Colombian political stage for a long time.

She makes it clear that she is not running as a women's advocate in a typically male-dominated Latin American society.

## Stark Terms

"I've conducted my campaign on the basis of the struggle to gain for the average Colombian a life he has never had," she told a recent interviewer, describing life here in stark terms. "In no other Latin American country are the rich so rich and the poor so poor as they are here. Colombia occupies last place in Latin America when it comes to equality of income distribution."

## In Sunday's Election

Founded by Maria Eugenia to rescue her father from oblivion after a military-civilian uprising deposed him in 1957 and later jailed him for two years.

She succeeded to such an extent that Gen. Rojas Pinilla, an Anapo's candidate, came within 60,000 votes of returning to power in 1970, the last time presidential elections were held in Colombia.

Now 74 and suffering from diabetes and heart trouble, Gen. Rojas Pinilla this time was not physically able to campaign. So Maria Eugenia assumed her father's leadership in name as well as in fact. She still refers to her father as "El General" and to herself as "La Capitana."

(Los Angeles Times)

## End of a Political Pact

BOGOTA, April 17 (Reuters).—The election ends the 16-year pact under which the dominant Conservative and Liberal parties agreed not to oppose each other for the presidency, which consequently they have held for alternate four-year terms since 1958.

The accord, which excluded other parties from government, was reached after a decade of civil war between Liberals and Conservatives, which 300,000 people are unofficially estimated to have died.

It also provided, under a constitutional amendment, for equal sharing between the two parties of government jobs at all levels, and this aspect of the accord will remain in force until 1978 if a Conservative or a Liberal is elected next Sunday.

## Experienced in Politics

An experienced elected public official in her own right, she has held national office since she was 28, first as a member of the House of Representatives and since 1966 as a senator. She is simultaneously a elected member of Bogota's City Council.

Her husband, Samuel Moreno Diaz, is also a senator, a position he got through the backing of Anapo, the political movement



BURNING TRAIN—Flames rose more than 200 feet when a 32-car freight train derailed at Brackwede, West Germany, early yesterday and 16 of the cars containing 30,000 gallons of gasoline exploded and burned. No injuries were reported but two homes were destroyed.

U.S., Britain, West Germany  
Plan a Common Tank Cannon

By John W. Finney

RAMSTEIN AIR BASE, Germany, April 17 (NTT).—The United States, West Germany and Britain are making an effort to overcome the military weaknesses of the Western alliance, have agreed upon the competitive selection of a common tank gun for their tanks, American officials announced yesterday.

United States defense officials have also made it clear to the European allies that they are prepared to go a significant step further in standardizing weapons by considering the competitive development of a common tank for the alliance.

Representatives of the countries signed the agreement on the standard tank gun in Washington Monday. The announcement yesterday coincided with the arrival here of Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger on what he described as a "revitalizing mission" to reinvigorate the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

## 6-Day Visit

During his six-day visit, Mr. Schlesinger will also inspect U.S. Army and Air Force units and visit NATO military commanders. The competitive development of

a common tank gun is intended to reassure the European allies that the United States is ready to put aside some of the nationalistic pressures that have dominated weapons programs by showing a willingness to buy a tank gun developed in Europe.

As envisioned by American officials, the step could also help relieve a major supply problem in a NATO alliance in which each ally insists upon maintaining its own separate weapon systems.

Under the agreement signed in Washington, there would be a "shoot-off," probably in 1975, among the American, British and West German Tank guns. In principle, the gun winning the competition would then be selected as the three nations' common gun.

## Leber Assured

FURSTENFELDBRUCK, Germany, April 17 (AP).—Mr. Schlesinger assured West German Defense Minister Georg Leber today that there would be no unilateral reduction of American combat troops in Europe.

Mr. Schlesinger said a reduction of U.S. troops would only be possible after an agreement with the Soviet bloc on reductions of arms.

Low Crime Rate in Tokyo  
Reflects Love of Orderliness

By Sydney H. Schanberg

TOKYO, April 17 (NTT).—People in Tokyo rarely cross the street against a red light. They do not scrawl graffiti on subway walls. And they do not commit many murders either.

Indeed, the world's most populous city—11.8 million people—has the lowest crime rate. Tokyo had 196 murders last year. New York, with a population of almost 8 million, had 1,680—nearly nine times as many.

That Japan's capital is the least crime-ridden of any big city in the world is in itself not news. Tourist brochures regularly make the same point: "Even on dark, lonely streets in the dead of night, you need not be afraid of lurking shadows."

But seldom does anyone here try to explain why, for law and order are conditions of life the Japanese have come to take for granted.

## Complex Question

Though the "why" is not some original mystery, neither is it simple to explain, for it involves a mixture of social and legal factors that go to the heart of the national character.

The gun-control and drug laws are severe, and they are enforced by an efficient police force. Public respect for law and authority is traditionally strong. Arrest is a deep disgrace, both for oneself and for one's family. The level of education is high. Unemployment is low. The country is ethnically and culturally homogeneous, with virtually no racial strains.

Finally, the Japanese, living close together on an isolated and densely populated island group, have developed an ability to deal with stresses and an adaptability to others, as well as a sense of obligation not to trespass on the lives of their neighbors.

Not surprisingly, the people proudest about Tokyo's low crime rate are the metropolitan police.

The Tokyo police are especial-

ly fond of contrasting their crime level with that of New York. New York, with a 31,000-mao police force, had 72,750 reported robberies last year—Tokyo, with 42,420, had 361. New York had 3,735 reported rapes, Tokyo 426. New York had 38,148 reported assaults, Tokyo 17,171. New York had 32,731 reported auto thefts, Tokyo 3,550. New York reported 22,843 drug crimes, Tokyo 1,281.

In brief, while cities in Europe and the United States have seen their crime rates double and worse over the last decade, crime in Tokyo has not increased. In the category of major crimes, the rate has actually dropped, despite steady population growth.

Are the Japanese less criminally inclined than other urbanized people, or are the Japanese police simply more effective in controlling and preventing crime?

Probably some of both—although the police are more visible and easier to explain than the intricacies of Japanese psychology. The Tokyo police are recruited from all over the country in a search for the best men—which gives them added prestige in a nation where prestige is important. Here, the neighborhood policeman is known respectfully as O-Mawari-San—Honorable Mr. Walkaround.

And he does walk around, for there are many more foot patrols here than in New York. Sprinkled every few blocks throughout the city are Koban, or police booths, manned by one to a dozen or so men, who patrol their neighborhoods constantly.

Police get no bonus, financial or otherwise, for making a lot of arrests for minor offenses. There also seems to be no adversarial relationship between the average citizen and the policeman—he is not the enemy.

Police rarely draw their pistols. The rules on firearms are rigid and strictly circumscribed. Force of any kind is to be used only when absolutely necessary.

The omnipresence of the police helps explain the high arrest rate. It also provides occasional surprises for residents. The other day an American businessman living here received a call from his O-Mawari-San. He reminded him that his dog was out for its rabies shot.

Fighting Grows  
In Kurd Revolt

ANKARA, April 17 (Reuters).

—A fierce escalation in fighting between Kurdish rebels and government forces in northern Iraq was reported by two Kurdish-language radio stations today.

The "Voice of Kurdistan" radio, monitored in eastern Turkey, listed 11 clashes and said an Iraqi general had been killed.

Guerillas led by Mulla Mustafa Barzani fought intermittently from 1961 until 1970 for Kurdish seculism in the mountains of northern Iraq. Fighting resumed last month when Gen. Barzani rejected the Iraq government's latest proposals for limited Kurdish autonomy.

Kennedy Meets  
Tito in Belgrade

BELGRADE, April 17 (UPI).

—Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., today conferred with President Tito on U.S.-Yugoslav relations and a wide range of international issues, U.S. diplomats said.

In an hour-long meeting at President Tito's White Palace, the two men discussed the Middle East, European security, the neo-aligned movement and the current United Nations debate on raw materials. They also agreed on the need for the further improvement in U.S.-Yugoslav relations, the diplomats said.

Sen. Kennedy also presented Marshal Tito with a three-volume set of the "Messages and Papers of President John F. Kennedy."

'Mona Lisa' Arrives  
In Tokyo Under Guard

TOKYO, April 17 (UPI).

—Leonardo da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" arrived here under tight security today for an exhibition at the Tokyo National Museum April 29 to June 10.

The painting was flown here from Paris accompanied by the director of the Louvre Museum, Jean Chatelain, and a group of security guards.

The "Mona Lisa" was sent to Japan at the request of Premier Kakuei Tanaka during his visit with the late French President Georges Pompidou early this year.

THE 60's  
PORTUGUESE TOURISM BEGINS TO BOOST NATIONAL ECONOMY

1967

140

1968

1969

520

1970

1971

1250

1972

1900

1973

1974

6000

1978

25000

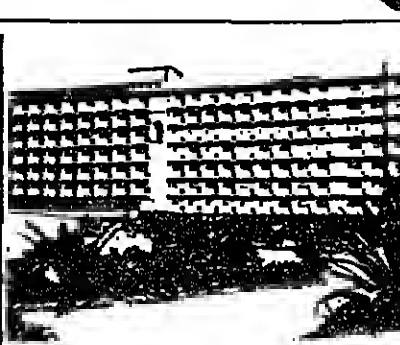
TORRALTA launches tourism project in Algarve.

TORRALTA acquires Quinta São Filomena (200,000 sq.m.), overlooking Rio de Alvor.

LAGOS O ANA BEACH  
• Hotel Galfinha (140 beds).

PORTIMAO ALYOR BEACH  
• BARCA DE ALYOR restaurant  
• Entertainment complex with swimming pool.

PORTIMAO ALYOR BEACH  
• Apartment towers A, B and C (480 beds).

THE 70's  
TOURISM EXPLODES! IS NOW A STRATEGIC FACTOR IN PORTUGUESE ECONOMY  
TOURIST PROJECTS AND CONSTRUCTION GET PRIOR ATTENTION.

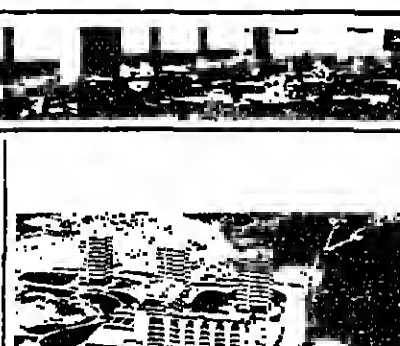
TORRALTA extends its tourist activity to the peninsula of Troia.

TORRALTA acquires the northern extremity of the Troia peninsula. Shortly after it purchases the Hotel do Meio Praia in Algarve.

TROIA  
• Tensler restaurant.

PORTIMAO ALYOR BEACH  
• Apartment towers D, E and F (480 beds)  
• 32 villas (250 beds)  
• Typical cellar.

TROIA  
• Construction starts on the luxury category, Hotel Clube de Troia (\*\*\*\*\*).  
• Building begins an apartment complex at 1,400 beds, with inauguration scheduled for 1974.  
• Bica das Luas restaurant.



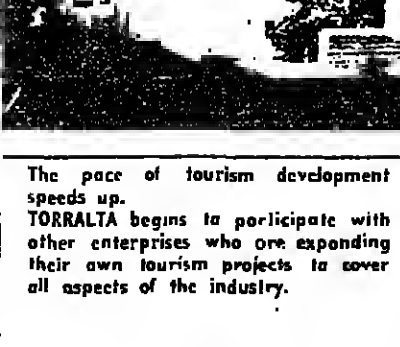
TORRALTA acquires:

- In ALGARVE: 150,000 sq.m. of terrain situated between D. Ana and Camilo beaches, followed by 300,000 sq.m. in Vale de Lagos.
- MORGADO de ARGE, on additional 2,000 hectares ideally situated on the Arade river, close to the Alvor and Rocha beaches.
- In the mountainous region of SERRA da ESTRELA, Torralta buys the hotel of the same name and the surrounding 90,000 sq.m. of land.
- In the plains of ALENTEJO, it buys or rents 30,000 hectares of terrain, perfect for hunting and fishing. In addition to this natural tourist attraction, the area proves ideal for cattle raising and agricultural development. Yet another benefit for present and future tourist ventures.

PORTIMAO ALYOR BEACH  
• HOTEL D JOAO II (440 beds)  
• A luxury restaurant  
• mini-golf  
• self-service  
• discotheque  
• supermarket.

LAGOS  
• Hotel do Meio Praia.

AGORES ANGRA DO HEROISMO  
• Hotel de Angra.



TORRALTA acquires:

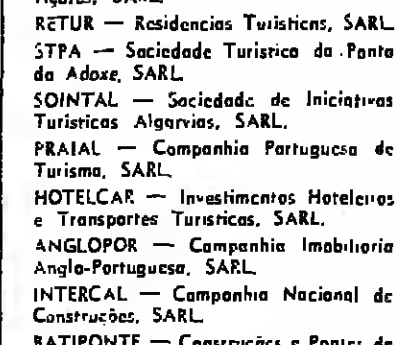
- In ALGARVE: To complement the existing property, close to O Ana beach (50,000 sq.m.), Torralta buys 30,000 sq.m. adjoining the Hotel do Meio Praia, and a 200,000 sq.m. tract of land, lying between Odebrecht and Chinato.
- Following this purchase comes the acquisition of the Hotel S Cristovao and surrounding area, with plans for a 2,000 bed complex.
- In LISBON, in the heart of the nation's capital, 4,000 sq.m. is accommodated a trio of hotels set in its own commercial street, designed for pedestrians only.

PORTIMAO ROCHA BEACH  
• Hotel Bela Vista.  
• Hotel Tark.

PORTIMAO ALYOR BEACH  
• Night-club 666  
• Bowling alley  
• Construction of 4 more apartment towers (1,000 beds) and hotel (400 beds).

LAGOS O ANA BEACH  
• Complete renovation of the Hotel Galfinha.

TROIA  
• Ensemble of Galé.  
• Self-service bar 2,000 meals per hour, cafeteria, bar, shellfish restaurant, ice cream shop, pizzeria, 1-wa swimming pool.



TORRALTA acquires:

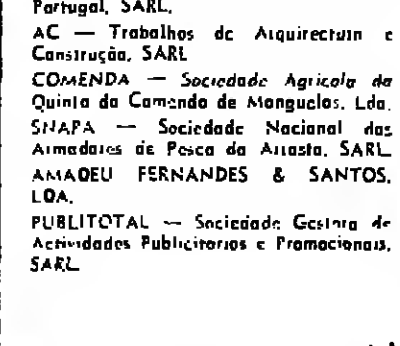
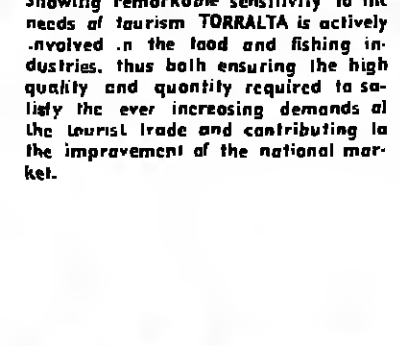
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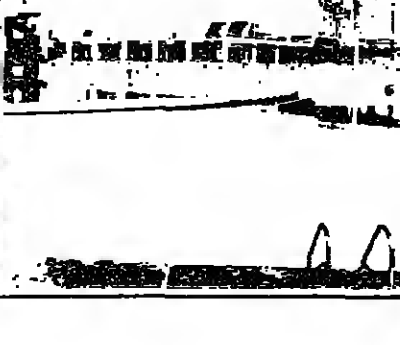
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TOURISM  
OUR WAY OF EXPORTING.



## 2 Dance Troupes in Paris

By David Stevens

PARIS, April 17 (IHT).—The Murray Louis Dance Company and the Nederlands Dans

Theater, who are brightening the Parisian landscape with extensive return visits for the better part of April—despite some obvious differences—have a lot in common: a strong blend of modern-classical technique, a theatrical approach in which scenic and musical elements are almost equally with dance, and a sense of humor.

They are also companies whose corporate images seem to be cooperative efforts, in which each dancer has his own definite contribution to make. Although Murray Louis's dance is his own formidable principal dancer, his six colleagues make themselves felt on their own after an hour's program. The Dutch company is larger, 25 or so dancers, but here the repertoire is as varied and international as the troupe itself, and there is plenty of freedom for the personalities of individual performers.

Murray Louis is a longtime associate of Alvin Nikolais, whose sound tracks and richly colored projections and lighting he uses extensively, and his dances often seem to be a highly individual mixture of Nikolais's serious-comic microcosms of movement and Paul Taylor's irreverent humor and childish delight in dancing.

There was ample comic spirit in the finales of his two programs at the Théâtre de la Ville. "Hoopla," set to music from the company's repertoire of the Lisson municipal police band, is not just a sophisticated spoof of circus acts, but a look behind the hoopla and sawdust and makeup. "Personnae" takes playground horseplay to the level of inspired clowning, developing unex-

A scene from the Murray Louis Dance Company's "Hoopla," which is set to the repertoire of the Lisson municipal police band.

Keynote.



pected sequences from unpromising beginnings and demanding unlikely movements from standard assemblages of bones and muscles. Each is a triumph of technique in mime as much as in dance.

"Personnae" first given in New York earlier this year, was the most recent. Louis dance on the Paris programs and

an altogether different cup of tea. The movement is characteristic, seeming to start with and flow back into the smallest muscles. For six dancers, three men and three women, and set to a Tchaikovsky quartet, it is full of delicate actions and restitutions, as fragile as "Personnae" is boisterous.

The Netherlands' second

program at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, four works by as many choreographers, offered a fair idea of the company's range. Charles Czorny's "Concerto Grosso," to some of Handel's music in this form, is a comic distillation of the movements in various sports absorbed into the language of dance. Hans von Maron's "Grosse Fuge"

(to Beethoven) is one of the company's staples, a powerful example of the dramatic possibilities of seemingly abstract dance. "Viewers" by the 26-year-old Czech-born Stuttgart dancer Jiri Kilian, and Louis Falco's early "Eusebe" both are works that effectively mix nonanecdotal dramatic events, music and scenic elements.

## WAVERLEY ROOT: From Lucullus to George Washington

First in a two-part series

The 19th-century chef, J. Rouyer, may have been, as Alexandre Dumas testified, "an excellent cook," but his poetry was indigestible. His works include a lengthy poem on the cherry, which begins thus:

Les gobets de Montmorency  
Sont originaires d'Asie  
Ce fruit rouge du cerisier,  
Fut importé de Chersonèse  
Par Lucullus, gourmand-guerrier  
Lequel l'histoire le raconte  
Pour la cerise, en sa saison  
Alla combattre Mithridate,  
Roi, jumeau mangeur de poison!

"The gobets de Montmorency" are natives of Asia. This red fruit of the cherry tree was imported from Cerasonte/By Lucullus, the gourmand-warrior, who history tell us. For this cherry, in its season, went to fight Mithridates, King, famous eater of poison!

Rouyer was no better as a historian than as a poet. He was echoing a legend when he credited Lucullus with having imported the cherry from Cerasonte in Cappadocia. Lucullus, a soldier as well as a gourmet, did indeed lead an army against Mithridates,

with indifferent success, but it was not for the sake of the cherry. It was in the interests of Roman policy.

The story that he gave the cherry to Italy is still repeated today, though it is contradicted as long ago as AD 200, by Athenaeus. It is true that it rested upon the redoubtable authority of Pliny, who asserted that the cherry took its name (in Latin *cerasia* for the fruit, *cerasus* for the tree) from Cerasonte, where Lucullus had won a battle. Actually it comes from the Greek *kerassos*, a word which antedates Lucullus.

The first cherries eaten by the Greeks were wild ones; they did not much care for them, and with reason, for they were small, bitter and hard. The cherry grew wild not only in Greece, but also in Italy and Gaul, for as far back as the records go. It was already being cultivated at the dawn of Italian history by the Etruscans so, though Lucullus may possibly have brought some special variety of cherry from Asia Minor, he certainly did not introduce the first cherries.

Before his time Romans doted on the *cerasum Apronianum*,

named for the Etruscan grower who had developed it, Apronius of Phersnachs (today Perugia). However, the best cherries in the ancient world, in Roman opinion, were grown on Etruscan territory, but just north of it (the Etruscans would eventually annex it) at what is today Vignola, near Modena. Italians will tell you that the world's best cherries are still grown there—between 45 million and 60 million pounds a year.

If Vignola is not the best cherry producing region, then the eastern shore of Lake Michigan is. The climate induced by the presence of a large lake seems to have a beneficial influence on cherries: the best in Germany are grown on the shores of Lake Constance.

The cherry was so familiar so early that it must have seemed commonplace to historians, who consequently have not told us much about it. It emerges only occasionally from obscurity.

Cherries were taken to America by some of the earliest European settlers, who might have spared themselves the trouble, for the cherry already existed there. However, American and European

cherries are of different types, so the result is that America today has two sets of wild cherries and two sets of domesticated cherries, which developed in opposite directions: the American cherry, which was wild when the Europeans arrived, was soon cultivated, while the European cherry, a cultivated variety when it was introduced, escaped from cultivation and reverted to its wild state.

The most celebrated appearance of the cherry in American folklore is of course the story of George Washington: oral tradition has handed it down in terms a little less nauseatingly saccharine than those of Parson Weems, who invented it. In his "The Life of George Washington: With Curious Anecdotes, Equally Honorable to Himself and Exemplary to His Young Countrymen," Weems wrote:

"George," said his father, "do you know who killed that beautiful little cherry tree yonder in the garden?" ... Looking at his father with the sweet face of youth brightened with the inexpressible charm of all-conquering truth, he bravely cried out, "I can't tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet."

## SHOPPING

### Americana Hits Paris At Shops and a Store

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, April 17 (IHT).—Americana is hitting Paris on all sides. A quiet shop opened yesterday. There is a "Made-in-U.S.A." promotion going on in Galerie Lafayette. Friday, Le Nid de l'Édouard, a branch of Squirrel's Nest in Lake Tahoe, Nev., will open at 25 Rue Bonaparte.

A life-sized, pipe-smoking Indian woman (papier mâché) sits in the window of Le Nid, surrounded with patchwork pillows, Panama hats, Californian jewelry and duck decoys.

The shop belongs to Jack Johanssen and John and Catherine Metcalf, who thought "it would be fun to have a branch in Paris," Mr. Johanssen said. A window display artist, Mr. Johanssen spent 15 years with Saks Fifth Avenue.

Although the shop has a distinct "designer's room" atmosphere, it is nonetheless very fresh and cheerful.

"We're trying to export Californian sunshine," said Mr. Johanssen.

The merchandise includes old and new quilts, with some pretty ones for children, with appliquéd blue gingham dolls. Then there are Easter bonnets, children's clothes, long, romantic frontier dresses, duck decoys, needlework kits, rugs made in Guatemala and Mexican pillows.

The kitchen corner includes small burlap bags, decorated with brightly colored mushrooms or tomato appliques, gingham placemats, potholders in the shape of ladybugs or flowers and full-length quilted aprons.

Prices are fair, starting as low as 150 francs for a potholder and going high as 425 francs for a long cotton dress and 750 francs for a rug.

Another American shop opened yesterday—it is a little harder to find. It is at 6 Rue Maitre Albert but has no display window on the street. You have to push the heavy door, then turn right to the sign that says: "Patchworks du Rouvray."

"This shop is a branch of an antique shop in Rouvray (80 miles west of Paris) and belongs to Diane Armand-Deille, an American from Michigan married to a Frenchman."

She gets the quilts from the United States. She had accumulated so many that she decided to open up in Paris "a shop that's not really a shop." With beamed ceiling and a sunny garden, the place, entirely decorated with quilts, looks more like a tasteful apartment.

The prices are high, but not too high considering the quality—comparable quilts were fetching much higher prices at the Knoll gallery two years ago. Mrs. Armand-Deille's quilts start at 850 francs and go up to 2,500 francs for a whole room pattern that is 100 years old. Mrs. Armand-Deille also has stacks of excellent pillows, made from old quilts, that range from 30 to 130 francs.

Patchworks du Rouvray is open on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 1 to 7 p.m. At Galerie Lafayette, all sorts of American-made products—from tableware to clothing—are displayed in their own boutique.

**Liner QE 2 Repaired**  
NEW YORK, April 17 (UPI).—The Queen Elizabeth 2 steamed across the North Atlantic for Britain today, carrying about 1,600 passengers on its first voyage since its boilers broke down in the Caribbean April 1.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## Norway Strikes North Sea Oil

Norway has made a big oil strike in its section of the North Sea. The government oil directorate says the operator, Mobil Exploration, Norway, has carried out tests of its first well in the Brest field, northwest of Bergen, showing a maximum daily production of 10,500 barrels. Experts say the Brest field could have bigger potential than the Ekofisk field, operated by the Phillips group, which is expected to have a production of almost 19 million tons by 1980. So far tests indicate that the new oil resources do not cross the dividing line into the British section of the North Sea. The government state-oil company holds 50 percent of the shares in Mobil Exploration Norway, the operator. It also holds 50 percent of the shares in Esso Exploration Norge 10, and Saga Amoco group 5 percent.

## BankAmerica Restructures

Bank of America has carried out a restructuring of its wholesale banking operations that consolidates global services into a single management unit. The reorganization includes the immediate activation of a newly structured European division with headquarters in London. BankAmerica says the European and North American units are the first to be consolidated. The Asian and Latin American divisions will be brought into the new structure later. The bank says Europe is its most

important single overseas market, and the activation of the newly structured European division is a recognition of the potential for future expansion both in London and on the Continent.

## Mitsubishi Said to Eye French More

The Mitsubishi group, of Japan, will shortly form a French company to market elevators in France. Industry sources report. The new company will take over the elevator interests of Mitsubishi France SA, and may build a factory in Spain or Switzerland to supply the French market instead of importing elevators from Japan as at present.

## U.S. Auto Sales Drop 15.4%

U.S. domestic auto sales fell 15.4 percent in early April to 230,275 units in nine selling days compared to 271,974 to eight days a year ago. The daily rate was 25,586, down from last year's record 30,247 for the period. However, auto manufacturers noted that early April sales were up 42 percent from early March. Sales for the year dropped 26.3 percent to 2,001,728 from the 2,714,896 sold a year ago. American Motors, which has run counter to the sales decline, reported that its early April car sales dropped 26.3 percent while Chrysler's sales faded 3.3 percent. Ford dropped 9 percent and General Motors 18.8 percent.

## Warns of Consequences of Withdrawal

## U.K. Industry Takes Strong EEC Stand

LONDON, April 17 (AP-DJ).—British industry is showing "its strongest support" for retaining its membership in the European Economic Community, and for Britain to leave the EEC would be a "complete disaster," Michael Chapman, president of the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), said today.

He said the CBI was "appalled" by statements by Foreign Secretary Callaghan, indicating that

Britain might pull out of the Common Market.

The CBI is Britain's major business group. Its council today endorsed a resolution stating that Britain's continued membership in the EEC is essential and that the country's withdrawal from the community "would have serious consequences—both political and economic."

The CBI's support for the Common Market is the strongest to come out of Britain since the Labor government, which came to power last month, called for "fundamental renegotiations" on membership.

The CBI sent copies of its report to Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Callaghan and other government officials.

CBI officials listed various negative factors that would probably occur if Britain left the EEC. These include higher tariffs, new nontariff barriers aimed at British goods, antipathy of customers in Europe to British goods and the loss of technical cooperation with European industry.

The CBI urged that the Common Market change its policies on EEC budget financing arrangements and the development of

regional and industrial policies. It said Britain's contribution to the budget is expected to rise to 19.24 percent of the total in 1977 from 11.04 percent this year.

The CBI said payments into the budget should be related to gross national product, which would reduce Britain's contribution in 1977 to 16 percent of the total.

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## U.S. Willing To End Food Import Curbs To Obtain Access To Foreign Markets

## To Obtain Access To Foreign Markets

TOKYO, April 17 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Buttz said today the United States is prepared to give up some of its restrictions on foreign food imports in order to win better access to markets of other countries.

In a talk before the Japan Press Club, Mr. Buttz said, "We are going to press for further liberalization of trade at the negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade."

"In U.S. agriculture, we have some trade restrictions that are objectionable to Europe, especially in the field of dairy products but we are prepared to put that on the negotiating table," he added.

Mr. Buttz said that during the overhaul of the world's trading rules to be carried out in 1974 and 1975 within the framework of GATT in negotiations in Geneva, talks on agricultural and industrial products should be separated.

European nations, at the insistence of France, have urged that trade policy revisions for farm products be kept separate from other goods.

Mr. Buttz said the Nixon administration is firmly committed to passage of a trade bill that will enable the United States to begin actively in the GATT talks.

However, he said an amendment to the bill that would



Earl Buttz

deny most-favored-nation status to the Soviet Union is "objectionable." He said other riders to the bill that would ban Export-Import Bank credits to Communist countries also are not satisfactory to the Nixon administration.

Soybean Curb 'Mistake'

TOKYO, April 17 (NYT).—Mr. Buttz tried today to reassure the Japanese, who are still bitter about the American curbs of soybean exports last summer, that the United States would be a reliable supplier of food in the future.

Mr. Buttz told newsmen that the temporary halt in soybean shipments "was a mistake. It was a serious mistake and I admit it freely." He said that the decision was made under political pressures generated by shortages in the domestic market.

The secretary said that the reaction in Japan "taught us that we should never do it again." He said that "we are determined never again to restrict access to our food supplies in America."

## Stocks Up Despite Bank Rate Rise

NEW YORK, April 17 (Reuters).—The stock market today added to the sharp gains of yesterday's New York Stock Exchange session despite a new boost in the prime interest rate by a medium-sized bank.

Analysts said that the fact that the market did not fall on the interest rate rise probably encouraged fresh buying of stocks. Some better than anticipated quarterly earnings statements by businesses also appeared to aid market sentiment.

Analysts believed, too, that some support also may have stemmed from the White House announcement that President Nixon will take a more active role in coordinating economic policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed with a gain of 6.15 to 867.41. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 300 to 320.

Volume totaled 14.02 million shares compared with 11.53 million yesterday.

Monsanto and Dow Chemical, which reported higher quarterly earnings, were among the day's most heavily traded stocks. The former gained 1 3/4 to 64 1/8, while Dow Chemical rose 3 1/4 to 64 1/8.

## American Airlines

## Reactivates Planes

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—American Airlines has announced it will put back into service seven Boeing 747 jumbo jets it grounded during the fuel shortage earlier this year.

The reactivation of the jetliners will increase American's daily flights by 170 by June 15. According to a spokesman, the change was made possible by "a more favorable fuel outlook and expected seasonal increases in traffic."

## Swiss Trade Deficit

BERN, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's trade deficit in March widened by 26.1 million francs to 793.3 million francs from a year earlier. For the first quarter, the trade deficit widened by 423.1 million francs to 2,235 billion francs.

## Market Closed

The Paris Bourse was closed yesterday as a pay dispute continued.

American Telephone which also came in with improved profits, rose 3/8 to 49.

However, Avis slid 4 1/8 to 14 3/4. American Express traded over-the-counter, said its proposed acquisition of Avis from International Telephone & Telegraph has been terminated "by mutual agreement." ITT's stock edged up 1/8 to 23 3/8.

Polaroid, meanwhile, fell 2 3/4 to 62 3/8. It reported lower first-quarter earnings.

Polaroid attributed the reduced profits to lower domestic sales of color pack film and cameras which it said offset the increase

in sales of the SX-70 camera. Standard of Ohio climbed a point to 56 among the oils.

Motors were narrowly raised, but steel lost fractions. Cost of Living Council director John Dunlop said there are substantial cost pressures in the steel industry which could lead to sharp increases in the price of steel after wage-price controls expire April 30.

Burlington rose 1 3/4 to 303, and Xerox 2 to 117 1/2.

Prices advanced in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.35 to 94.55.

## Company Reports

Allis-Chalmers		Monsanto	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	338.8	Revenue (millions)	855.2
Profit (millions)	63.8	Profit (millions)	107.4
Per Share	0.31	Per Share	3.12
	0.36	Per Share (Diluted)	2.93
American Metal Climax		Motorola	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	258.8	Revenue (millions)	328.8
Profit (millions)	34.7	Profit (millions)	17.2
Per Share	1.55	Per Share	0.61
	0.83		0.56
American Tel. & Tel.		Nat. Distillers & Chem.	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	6,209.9	Revenue (millions)	341.7
Profit (millions)	799.4	Profit (millions)	21.85
Per Share	1.33	Per Share	0.88
	1.19		0.56
Evans Products		Pittman	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	149.2	Revenue (millions)	353.7
Profit (millions)	9.72	Profit (millions)	37.4
Per Share	0.04	Per Share	0.54
	0.24		0.41
Champion Int.		Pub. Service Elec. & Gas	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	396.5	Revenue (millions)	347.8
Profit (millions)	23.7	Profit (millions)	46.0
Per Share	0.83	Per Share	0.75
	0.86		0.71
Dow Chemical		Reynolds Metals	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,016.0	Revenue (millions)	431.8
Profit (millions)	85.6	Profit (millions)	18.23
Per Share	0.91	Per Share	1.08
	0.63		0.13
General Host		Scott Paper	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	18.8	Revenue (millions)	364.0
Profit (millions)	0.70	Profit (millions)	16.09
Per Share	0.33	Per Share	0.48
	0.10		0.49
Gen. Tel. & Electronics		Texas Instruments	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	1,231.0	Revenue (millions)	375.8
Profit (millions)	82.47	Profit (millions)	24.75
Per Share	0.68	Per Share	0.45
	0.66		0.53
Merrill Lynch		Transamerica	
First Quarter	1974	First Quarter	1974
Revenue (millions)	181.4	Revenue (millions)	508.8
Profit (millions)	7.1	Profit (millions)	13.02
Per Share	0.23	Per Share	0.20
	0.54		0.21

## Canada Eyes \$20-Billion Oil Program

By William Borders

MONTREAL, April 17 (NYT).—Canada is considering a \$20-billion crash program to develop its Athabasca tar sands, which contain one of the world's largest deposits of oil.

Under the plan, 20 huge plants would be built to extract oil from the sticky black sand along the Athabasca River in northern Alberta, yielding some 2.5 million barrels of oil a day, which is more than Canada's total current production.

All of the \$20 billion needed would be borrowed abroad—from the United States, Japan and the Common Market countries—and it would be repaid in oil as production from the sands accelerated, beginning around 1980.

Canada, the only Western industrialized nation that produces more oil than it consumes, is the United States' largest foreign supplier, currently exporting about 200,000 barrels a day.

Reserves Decline

But in the last two years conventional reserves have been a gradual decline—as the amount of oil being pumped out of the ground exceeds new discoveries—and that, together with world energy shortages, has heightened interest in the oil sands.

According to a recent federal study, the Athabasca deposit, which is 500 miles north of the Montana border, contains 85 billion barrels of oil that can be recovered by methods now in use an amount more than 50 percent greater than the total conventional reserves of the United States.

But the extraction technology is complex and expensive, and it is only in the last few years that even a small commercial production has been possible.

Great Canadian Oil Sands Ltd., which is owned by Sun Oil Co., is now producing 50,000 barrels a day, barely a trickle in the terms of the new development plan, which grew out of proposals made by Herman Kahn and the Hudson Institute of New York.

Under the plan, a Canadian crown corporation would retain full control of the plants, and once the foreign loans had been paid back—in oil at a per-barrel price set in advance—Canada would have a huge producing installation to turn to, just as its own conventional reserves began to run out.

To diminish disruption of the Canadian economy, most of the loans would be made not in cash but in equipment to be used in the oil extraction, and most of the 30,000 short-term jobs that the construction project created would be filled by foreign laborers brought in temporarily.

## More U.S. Banks Penetrate The 10% Prime-Rate Barrier

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP).—The old 10 percent record level of the prime rate of U.S. banks was passed by more banks today. Union Bank of Los Angeles raised its prime rate to 10 1/4 percent from the 10 percent mark, effective immediately.

Citizens & Southern National Bank of Atlanta said it has posted a 10 1/2 percent rate on new loans given to its best corporate customers, while increasing to 10 1/4 percent interest on previous loans.

On Monday, North Carolina National Bank announced its prime had increased to 10 1/4 percent, as did Bank of California late yesterday. The nation's 10th-largest commercial bank, First National Bank of Chicago, has a base minimum corporate rate now of 10 1/10 percent.

Money market analysts cautiously expect other banks to join the movement, through the old 10 percent barrier unless there is a change in policy by the Federal Reserve Board.

Interest on federal funds, short-term exchanges of money over which the Fed has most con-

## Income Growth Slows in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP-DJ).—The growth in U.S. personal income in March slowed slightly from February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Personal income last month climbed \$8.1 billion, or 0.5 percent, to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$1,100 billion from an upward-revised \$1,095 billion in February, when income rose \$7.8 billion, or 0.7 percent.

It was the second month in a row that personal income had accelerated, following January's rare downturn.

The February increase in personal income originally reported as \$8.6 billion, or 0.6 percent, was revised to reflect additional data, the Commerce Department said.

## Am. Express Agrees to Allow Discounts for Cash Payments

WASHINGTON, April 17 (NYT).—Discounts of as much as 6 percent for cash-paying customers in shops may now become available under terms of a landmark settlement of a suit brought by Consumers Union against American Express Co.

The out-of-court agreement today follows a CU allegation that American Express prohibited merchants accepting its card from offering discounts to cash-paying customers.

The suit, filed on Feb. 20 by the nonprofit consumer organization, alleged that the arrangement was in violation of federal antitrust laws. While not acknowledging any violations of law, American Express agreed to notify more than 87,000 merchants accepting the American Express card that they are now free to give discounts for cash payments.

The possibility of discounts of up to 6 percent is based on the fact that merchants who accept the American Express card must pay the credit card company a service charge ranging from 2 to 6 percent of the sale price. The savings on the service charge to cash-paying customers could be passed on as a discount to the consumer.

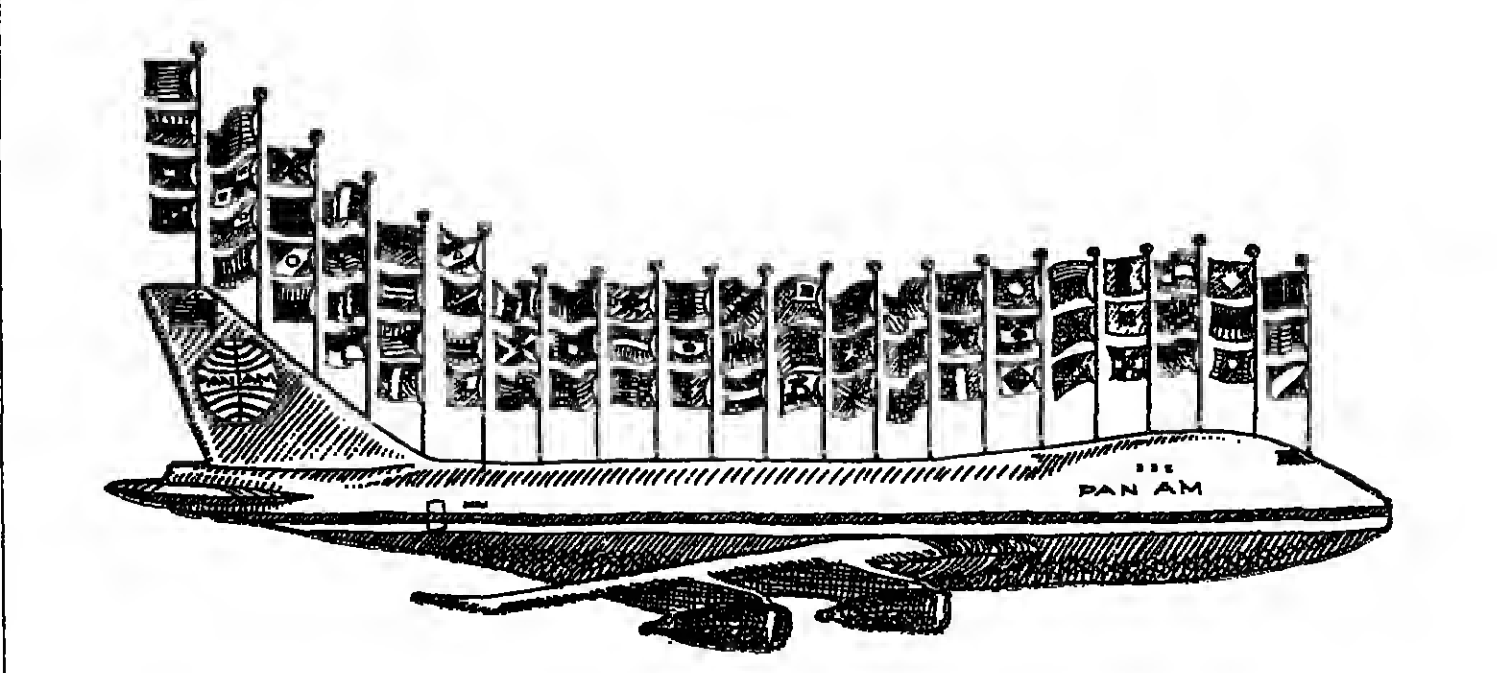
Rhoda Karparkin, CU's executive director, said the settlement with American Express "should be a beginning for the entire credit card industry." She called on the Justice Department, the Federal Trade Commission, and Congress to bring the rest of

## U.S. Airline Quits IATA Grouping

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP-DJ).—Northwest Airlines, which has major international operations in the Pacific area, is dropping out of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the fare and rate-setting body for international air service.

Northwest apparently is the first major international passenger carrier in the non-Communist world to defect from the association that has over 100 member airlines.

A spokesman for the carrier said the withdrawal is being made "solely as a cost-conservation measure and for no other reason." He said Northwest gave notice of its resignation on April 9, to be effective in 30 days.



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The Bank of Nova Scotia	Bank Oppenheim Pierson International S.A.	Banque Canadienne Nationale	
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(Continued on next page.)



## American Stock Exchange Trading

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# American Stock Exchange Trading

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**"...turned around  
and headed  
strongly upward."**

**Excerpts From Report to Shareholders by  
Cornell C. Maier,  
President and Chief Executive Officer**

● 1973 was a strong year in almost all our major business lines. Net sales reached and surpassed the \$1 billion mark for the first time in our history, rising almost \$300 million from the 1972 level and totalling \$1.28 billion.

● Our earnings turned around in 1973 and appear to be headed strongly upward. Net income was \$44.5 million or \$2.17 a common share, up from 1972's depressed level of \$15 million or \$.62 a common share. In recognition of our improved earnings and more favourable outlook, Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical's board of directors in February increased the quarterly common stock dividend by 50%, from 12½ cents a share to 18½ cents a share.

● Aluminium demand and shipments were at all-time highs in 1973, but governmental price restraints inhibited profitability and prevented our aluminium operations from gaining the maximum return possible during the year. Nevertheless, an improved product mix and slightly higher prices for aluminium products did bring about substantial gains from the 1972 level. Additional increases in aluminium earnings are expected this year.

affiliates were up sharply, due in large measure to improved profits of Comcalco Ltd., our 45%-owned Australian affiliate. Directly or through affiliates and subsidiaries, we participate in aluminium production, fabrication, and other activities in 26 countries throughout the world. In late 1973, we acquired in full an aluminium can manufacturing facility at Recklinghausen, Germany. This plant, formerly 50% owned, is the only facility in Western Europe capable of

producing two-piece seamless aluminium beverage cans. Plans to expand its capacity by about 70% and increase supplies to the area's expanding soft drink and beer industries were recently announced.

● Sales and earnings of our diversified activities in 1973 far surpassed the levels of any prior year. Our refractories, industrial chemicals, and agricultural chemicals divisions achieved record profits, as did our commodities trading group, The Kaiser Trading Company. We are expanding these important elements of our organization: two additional U.S. refractories plants were acquired in March, 1974; both the industrial and agricultural chemicals divisions are increasing their production capacities; Kaiser Trading in 1973 opened new offices in Singapore, Montreal and Frankfurt and broadened the range of its commodities trading activities.

● While costs will rise in 1974, we anticipate further significant gains in earnings. U.S. aluminum shipments will be down from 1973's record level, but metal will remain in relatively tight supply and we expect to ship all the aluminum we can produce. Continued strong results from our diversified activities will contribute to the expected rise in 1974 profitability.


To receive our 1973 annual report, please complete and mail this coupon. If you like, we'll also send along our 24-page, four-colour "Profile," a new general information book available in English, French, and German that describes our role in the various industries in which we participate.

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## Rangers Lead, 3-2

## Canadiens 1 Away From Elimination

MONTREAL, April 17 (UPI)—Ron Harris scored on a 40-foot shot after 4 minutes 7 seconds of a sudden-death overtime period to give the New York Rangers a 3-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens last night in the best-of-seven Stanley Cup series.

## Pele Again Says No to Brazilians

BRASILIA, April 17 (Reuters)—Pele again said he would not play for the Brazilian World Cup soccer team.

Pele, a friend of Edison Carneiro, made the appeal at a press conference.

Pele, 33, a friend of Edison Carneiro, made the appeal at a press conference. He said he was tired of playing for Brazil and wanted to play for his home country, Brazil.

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series and meet the Philadelphia Flyers in the semifinals with a victory in New York tomorrow night.

It was the first overtime game in the series between the Canadiens and Rangers since April 4, 1957, when the Canadiens won.

Harris got the winner after taking a pass from Pete Stemkowski and slamming a drive past the outstretched arm of Montreal goalie Ron Laporte.

The Rangers had sent the game into overtime with only 15 seconds left when Bruce MacGregor netted his second goal of the game after the Rangers had lifted goalie Ed Giacomin for an extra attacker.

Brad Park fired the puck at Laporte from inside the blue line and MacGregor tapped the rebound over the Montreal goalie.

Hawks Take Series At Chicago, Jim Pappin broke a scoreless game with a 45-footer off goalie Rogation Vachon with 4:37 to play to give the Black Hawks a 1-0 victory over Los Angeles, the clinching victory in their playoff series.

Hawks' goalie Tony Esposito worked his second consecutive shutout of the series against the Kings. It was his fifth shutout in 10 games against the Kings this season.

The victory gave the Hawks four victories in five games over the Kings, in their series and marked the 15th straight year in which the Hawks have been in the playoffs that they have won their opening round.

where maximum pay is \$300 a week.

In the locker room at Regina's Exhibition Stadium after a recent game, Sobchuk was all smiles.

"I've been ice skating since I learned to walk," he said. "But I sure never expected anything like this. It all happened so sudden. My name on a piece of paper and I've gone from farm-house to penthouse."

He lives on his parents' grain farm, 40 miles southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan's capital.

"We've never been a family with a lot of money, but we've always been a happy family," said Denny. "My father is a real sports nut. The LA Sharks flew dad and me to Las Vegas last summer to get me to sign with them."

"We listened them out. Went home to think about it. Then I heard he'd been to Cincinnati for four days talking about signing with the Sharks."

"Money hasn't gone to his head," said Denny's coach, Bob Turner, who played with the Montreal Canadiens.

"You couldn't ask for a better kid, a better team player. He was the most valuable player in the league when he was only 18. He has made more points in three years—405—than any other player in Junior A history."

Junior A's are players from 17 to 20 years old. Denny is good at everything—the perfect player. He's big and husky, 6-2, 185. His size just scares you all the time. He has anticipation plus. He game-controls the puck. Not a guy in the league can touch him. Let him play and he will kill you."

In Canada, every neighborhood has a hockey rink. League play starts at ages 6 and 7—the Mighty Mites. The Tom Thumb League is for 8 to 10 year olds. Sobchuk played for 10 years.

Then the Junior A's, where a young man finds out if he's for pro. From the Junior A's comes most of the professional players.

"Denny is unquestionably the best Junior A player I have seen in the last 10 years," said Turner. "And I've had some of the best pro players around."

Sobchuk is a good looking kid. He's got it all—winning grin, engaging personality, long brown locks.

However, Cincinnati fans will have to wait a year to see him. He and other Stinger players will be farmed out to other WEA clubs this coming season, pending completion of Cincinnati's new stadium.

"We're trying to line up Denny with a very strong club. We don't want him to play for a weak team," Heckin said.

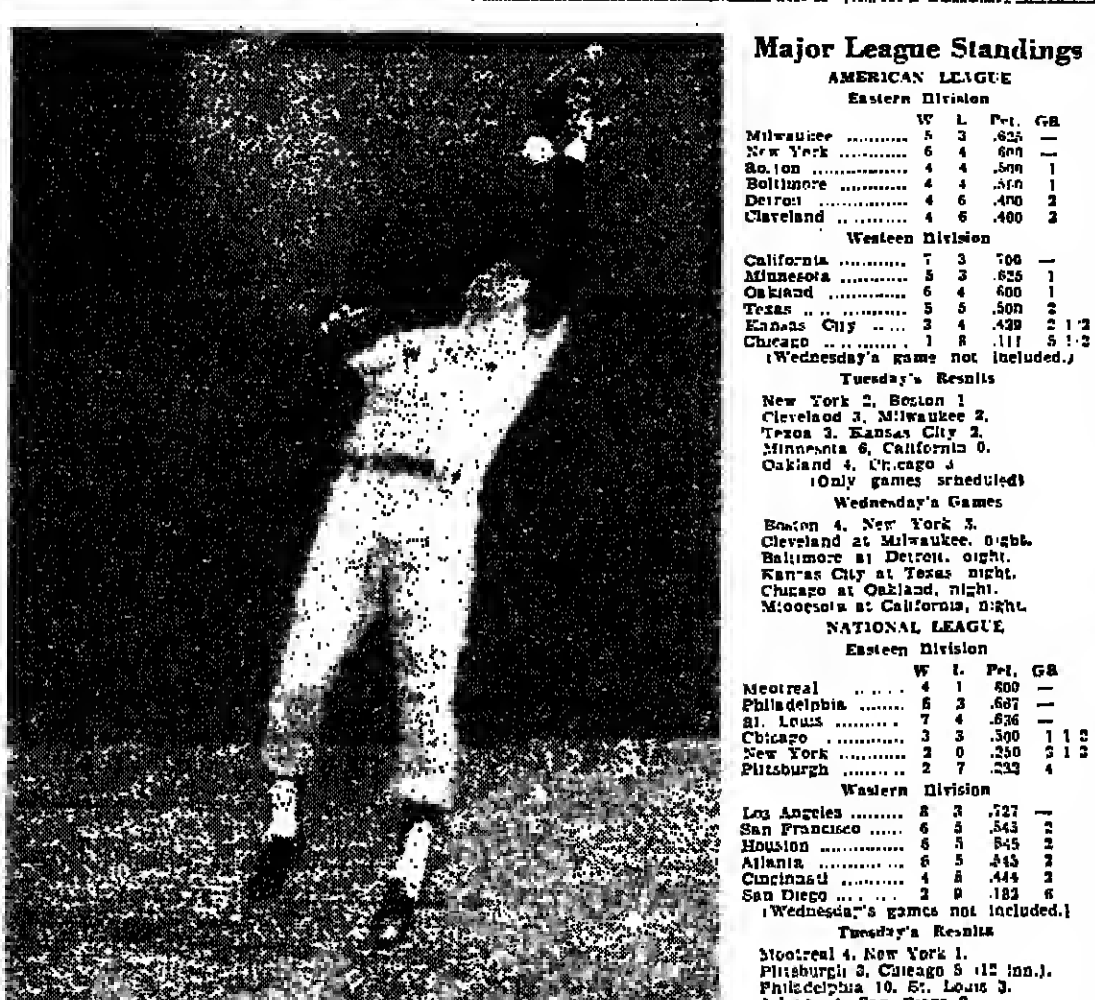
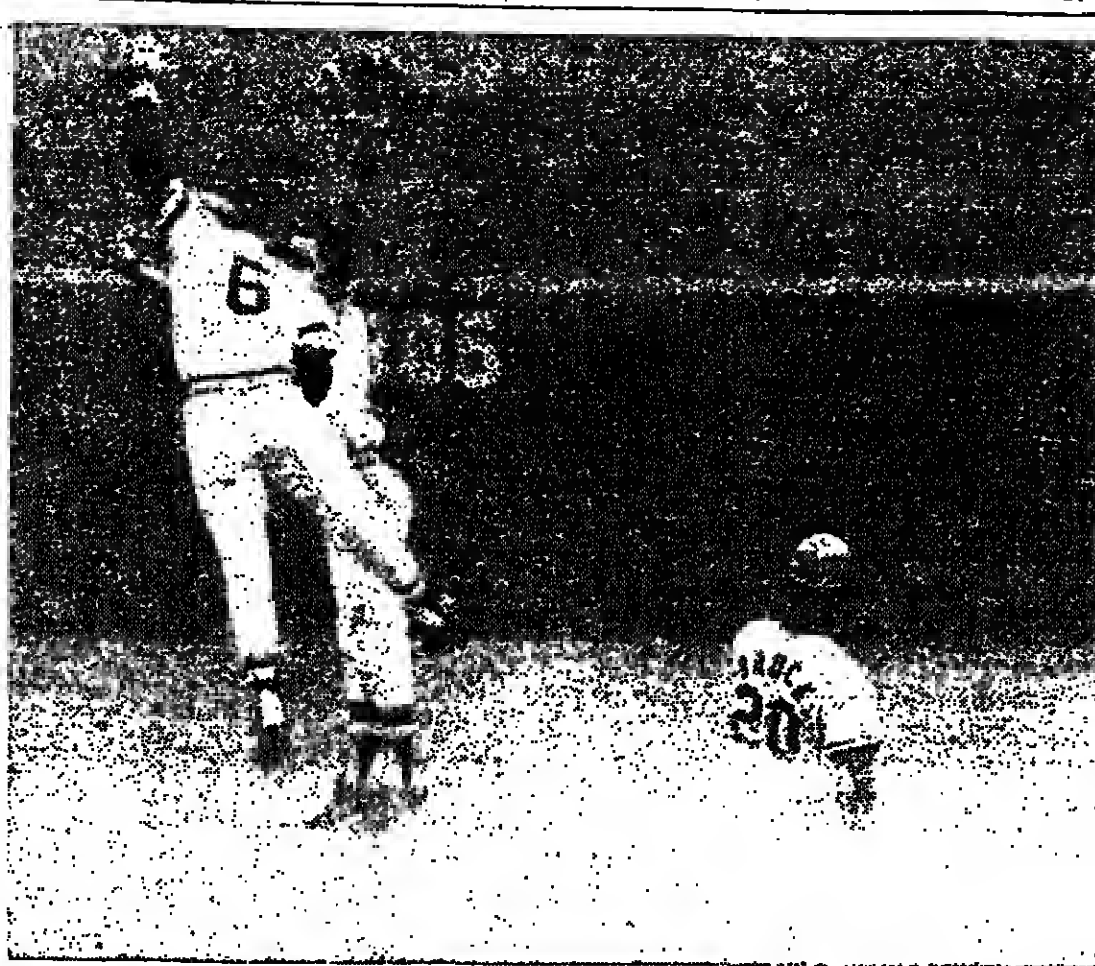
Sobchuk says he's ready: "Until the season starts and after finishing up my final play with the Pats. I'll keep practicing every day as I always have. In this business you have to push yourself all the time to stay in competition."

Los Angeles Times.

West Germany Routs Hungary, 5-0, in Soccer

DORTMUND, West Germany, April 17 (AP)—West Germany warmed up for World Cup soccer by whipping Hungary, 5-0, tonight with four goals in the second half.

Gerd Mueller, the 1970 World Cup top scorer, tallied twice as the West Germans put on a dazzling display.



GLOVE FITS—Cards' Lou Brock steals second in top photo as Pirates' Kene Stennet, wearing No. 6, and Dal Max-will jump for throw from catcher Ed Kirkpatrick. Yankees' Bobby Murcer has trouble handling a fly ball in centerfield in other photo and picks up an error on the play.

MILWAUKEE, April 17 (UPI)—The Milwaukee Bucks defense shackled Chicago forwards Chet Walker and Bob Love last night as the Bucks scored a 101-85 victory in the first game on their National Basketball Association best-of-seven-game Western Conference championship series.

The Bucks, who routed the Los Angeles Lakers in five games in the opening playoff, were hot again

from the floor and dominant on the backboards behind Kareem Abdul-Jabbar.

Milwaukee opened the gap in the second quarter, when Jabbar began to control the defensive boards. The Bucks ran off eight straight points to take a 29-18 lead, Jabbar and teammate Bob Dandridge each scored 25 points.

Celtics Ahead, 2-0 At New York, John Havlicek scored 27 points, including 19 in the first quarter, to lead Boston to a 111-99 victory over the Knicks for a 2-0 lead in their Eastern Conference playoff finals.

A poor shooting third quarter in which New York hit only 20 percent of its shots gave the game to Boston.

Trailing, 60-53, at halftime, Boston went on a 19-4 surge in the first 6:30 of the third quarter to gain a 72-64 lead. When New York closed to 78-72, Jo Jo White opened the margin to 84-72 with a jumper, and two driving lay-ups.

White's three-point play earlier in the session broke a 64-64 tie and gave the Celtics the lead for good at 67-64.

NBA Playoff Tuesday's Games Milwaukee 101, Chicago 85 (Jabbar 23, Henderson 25; Von Lee 26, Walker 16). Milwaukee leads best-of-seven-game series, 1-0.

Boston 111, New York 99 (Havlicek 27, Nelson 22; Frazier 21, Bradley 20).

Celtics lead best-of-seven-game series, 2-0.

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## Cash Is Batting Star

## Phils Defeat Cards for 5th Straight

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP)—Dave Cash drove in three runs with a triple and two singles last night to lead the Philadelphia Phillies to their fifth straight victory, a 10-3 decision over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Steve Carlton picked up his first victory and Bob Gibson his first loss as the Phillies scored five runs in the sixth. Trailing, 3-2, Philadelphia opened the inning with a hunt single by Del Unser. With one out, Tommy Hutton singled, and Mike Anderson doubled to put the Phillies in front, 4-3.

After Bob Boone was intentionally walked, Mike Schmidt singled home Anderson and Carlton brought in Boone with a sacrifice fly. Cash, who singled in runs in the third and fifth, tripled to score Schmidt.

At Montreal, Ron Fairly singled home the go-ahead run with two out in the eighth inning as the Expos' Carlton home opener by defeating the New York Mets 4-1. Steve Renko and reliever Chuck Taylor combined to pitch a four-hitter for Montreal.

Pirates 5, Cubs 5 At Chicago, Frank Taveras' single and Manny Sanguillen's first hit of the year, a two-run double, produced three runs in the 13th inning as Pittsburgh beat the Cubs 5-5.

Sanguillen, who had been out since opening day with a pulled muscle, hit his double down the leftfield line, scoring Dave Parker and Taveras, a rookie who had driven home Willie Stargell with the tie-breaking run.

Braves 4, Padres 2 At Atlanta, Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer to lead the Braves to a 4-2 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Diego The victory raised the Braves' win-loss record to 6-5, the first time since the end of

the 1971 season they've been over .500. The Braves played without the services of Hank Aaron, who didn't play for the fourth time in 11 games thus far this season.

Dodgers 5, Reds 3 At Cincinnati, Bill Russell's bases-loaded double with one out in the 11th inning off Fred Norman gave Los Angeles a 5-3 victory over the Reds. The victory, his first of the season against no losses, went to Dodgers' lefty Jim Brewer, the last of three pitchers.

Merv Rettenmund walked and Dave Concepcion doubled him home to give the Reds one run in the second inning. Dan Driessco's bases-loaded single sent the Reds ahead 3-0 in the third.

Astros 4, Giants 0 At Houston, Tom Griffin scattered four hits and drove in two runs with his fifth career home run in leading the Astros to a 4-0 victory over San Francisco. It was Griffin's first shutout since blanking San Diego on May 23, 1972.

Twins 6, Angels 6 At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Decker and Bill Campbell combined for a five-hit shutout and Larry Hise hit a three-run homer off Nolan Ryan in a five-run ninth-inning.

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-runner Len Randle, trapped off third base in the last of the eighth inning, raced home with the winning run on an error by third baseman Paul Schaal to give the Rangers a 3-2 victory over Kansas City.

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Steve Carlton picked up his first victory and Bob Gibson his first loss as the Phillies scored five runs in the sixth. Trailing, 3-2, Philadelphia opened the inning with a hunt single by Del Unser. With one out, Tommy Hutton singled, and Mike Anderson doubled to put the Phillies in front, 4-3.

After Bob Boone was intentionally walked, Mike Schmidt singled home Anderson and Carlton brought in Boone with a sacrifice fly. Cash, who singled in runs in the third and fifth, tripled to score Schmidt.

At Montreal, Ron Fairly singled home the go-ahead run with two out in the eighth inning as the Expos' Carlton home opener by defeating the New York Mets 4-1. Steve Renko and reliever Chuck Taylor combined to pitch a four-hitter for Montreal.

Pirates 5, Cubs 5 At Chicago, Frank Taveras' single and Manny Sanguillen's first hit of the year, a two-run double, produced three runs in the 13th inning as Pittsburgh beat the Cubs 5-5.

Sanguillen, who had been out since opening day with a pulled muscle, hit his double down the leftfield line, scoring Dave Parker and Taveras, a rookie who had driven home Willie Stargell with the tie-breaking run.

Braves 4, Padres 2 At Atlanta, Darrell Evans hit a two-run homer to lead the Braves to a 4-2 victory over the San Diego Padres.

Diego The victory raised the Braves' win-loss record to 6-5, the first time since the end of

the 1971 season they've been over .500. The Braves played without the services of Hank Aaron, who didn't play for the fourth time in 11 games thus far this season.

Dodgers 5, Reds 3 At Cincinnati, Bill Russell's bases-loaded double with one out in the 11th inning off Fred Norman gave Los Angeles a 5-3 victory over the Reds. The victory, his first of the season against no losses, went to Dodgers' lefty Jim Brewer, the last of three pitchers.

Merv Rettenmund walked and Dave Concepcion doubled him home to give the Reds one run in the second inning. Dan Driessco's bases-loaded single sent the Reds ahead 3-0 in the third.

Astros 4, Giants 0 At Houston, Tom Griffin scattered four hits and drove in two runs with his fifth career home run in leading the Astros to a 4-0 victory over San Francisco. It was Griffin's first shutout since blanking San Diego on May 23, 1972.

Twins 6, Angels 6 At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Decker and Bill Campbell combined for a five-hit shutout and Larry Hise hit a three-run homer off Nolan Ryan in a five-run ninth-inning.

At Arlington, Texas, pinch-runner Len Randle, trapped off third base in the last of the eighth inning, raced home with the winning run on an error by third baseman Paul Schaal to give the Rangers a 3-2 victory over Kansas City.

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